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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WITH the reports from Washington that the army in the Philippines will be increased to 40,000 or 50,000, many demands are heard that it be increased to 100,000 or more, and much dissatisfaction is expressed at General Otis, principally because he persists in trying to crush the native uprising with 30,000 men. A considerable number of papers are demanding his recall. The most important opinion recently expressed upon the situation was given by Dr. Charles A. McQueston, of General Otis's staff, upon his arrival at San Francisco from Manila. He said in an interview:

"Unless troops, thousands of them, are sent to the aid of our men there, they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months. During the rainy season our men simply can not stand the climate. Fifty per cent. of them will be incapacitated by sickness, and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned. Manila will be in a state of siege again.

"Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it, because our men were not in great enough force. One of the great dangers that our men have to face is the climate. The newcomers will be at a disadvantage, because the volunteers who are returning home are inured to the climate. This will make more men necessary than we would otherwise have to put in the field. As a matter of belief, the Filipinos think they have the Americans licked already.

"One solution of the situation might be to enlist colored men from the Gulf States, and this might settle some of the race questions of that section. These men would be better able to stand the climate conditions around Manila, and it has been proved that they are good fighters.

"I want to say a word for the Western volunteers. They make the finest soldiers in the world, and their fighting qualities are wonderful. But the volunteers all want to return home, and I hardly think that the plan to enlist three skeleton regiments from the volunteers now in the Philippines will be a success. The

men enlisted to fight for their country, and they are not the kind of men who want to stay and fight an insurrection for money or the fun of fighting."

Some of the Republican papers do not hesitate to criticize the Administration sharply, the Portland *Oregonian* going so far as to cast doubts upon the wisdom of renominating Mr. McKinley. The Minneapolis *Tribune* reports public sentiment in that part of the country as demanding a more definite and vigorous course in Luzon, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* calls for an extra session of Congress to decide upon a policy. The sentiment of many papers is similar to the following opinion expressed by the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Not ten thousand, but a hundred thousand men should be despatched. And were the War Department headed by a man capable of grasping large situations and acting with an eye to the future, that number of soldiers would now be enlisted, drilled, and ready for delivery in the Philippines. But all this preliminary work is yet to do.

"The war must be ended, and it can be ended only by an army big enough to act quickly and overwhelmingly wherever the insurgents keep the field. In spite of the censorship and the fatuous cheerfulness of the War Department, every day's fighting confirms this view. The Filipinos are battling more desperately and doing more execution than in February. The official despatches have crushed them scores of times, but always they return to the contest with increased resolution. They are brave men, and will submit only when they are made to recognize the hopelessness of their cause. Solely by the presence of a great army can they be made to understand the uselessness of waging war against the United States, a first-class power.

"The Republican press of the Union, in common with the intelligently patriotic portion of the Democratic press, supports the demand of *The North American* that the President brush aside Alger, confront the real situation, and finish the war by landing an adequate army. There is every reason in justice, mercy, and policy why Mr. McKinley should do this, and do it promptly.

"Our volunteers, scanty in numbers, worn out by incessant fighting, and discouraged by the failure to receive the reinforcements which they had a right to expect, are refusing to reenlist, and insisting on returning to this country. It is reported from Washington that even General Funston has reached the point of disgust, and will come home with his men. General Hale and many other officers have followed his example.

"The death roll in the Philippines has already outstripped that of our war with Spain, and what has been gained? War, as Otis conducts it, or as he has been compelled to conduct it, in the end is deadlier than war waged on a large scale, for this sanguinary skirmishing can be kept up indefinitely.

"For the sake of our soldiers, for the sake of the country's prestige in the world's eyes, and, lastly, for the sake of the Republican Party, President McKinley must rouse himself. It is a Republican Administration that is carrying on the war. As it is well or ill conducted, the party will be held responsible. Up to date only the War Department seems pleased with results. The fact must be faced that no matter how imperative the reasons may be for slaughtering the Filipinos, and having our men slaughtered in return, this is not a popular war. And the longer the war endures, the more unpopular it will become. There were cheers for Dewey, and immediately afterward cheers for Aguinaldo, at a lecture given in Philadelphia on Monday night by a returned soldier. The significance of that incident, which is typical of deep-seated public opinion throughout the republic, is not to be lightly waved away. . . .

"President McKinley, besides being commander-in-chief of our army and navy, with full power at this time to call out an army

strong enough to overawe the Filipinos, or to stamp out, if necessity compels, the last spark of rebellion, is the guardian of the interests of his party. As such guardian, and putting his duty upon no higher ground, it behooves the President to act largely and swiftly.

"The Philippine war is a horror. It has brought a sense of bloodguiltiness upon the American people which can not longer be endured without vehement protest.

"Force the fighting and end this horror."

The independent and Democratic press make still more radical proposals, many of them persistently urging that General Miles be sent to quickly make an end of the war. The *Springfield Republican*, one of the leaders of the anti-expansion press, warns the President that if he tries to satisfy the ultra-belligerent wing of his party, he himself will fall at last a victim to their pugnacity, and that he had better seek other advisers. The *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.) voices as follows the demand that Miles be substituted for Otis:

"General Otis has been in command at Manila longer than any general officer of the Civil War retained a command unless he showed by the best results that he was competent to hold it. Active war with the Filipinos has continued for the last four months, and so little has been accomplished that no sign of encouragement appears. The rebels have not been permanently driven out of any territory beyond the reach of the guns in the outposts of Manila. It may be said that General Otis has accomplished no more because he had not soldiers enough to overrun a greater extent of territory and to hold what he had gained. But we are constantly assured that he has said that he wanted only 30,000 soldiers, all of which he had in the regiments under his command.

"To be sure, General Otis has not encountered any defeats. His hundred or more battles have all ended in victory. But the victories have been fruitless. No progress has been made toward the permanent conquest of the islands which we bought for \$20,000,000, receiving only a quitclaim title, which General Otis was to perfect. It is no better now than it was when Spain signed the act of cession by which the Philippines nominally passed to American ownership. And if General Otis remains in command, pursuing the same policy, the United States will have no greater scope on the islands for years than that which they now possess.

"General Miles should be sent to the Philippines with enough troops to overwhelm the rebel forces and with power to establish a settled government. We can now scarcely retreat from the Philippines without national discredit. They are on our hands and we must make the best of it. Reinforce our armies there—place a competent general in command, conquer a speedy peace and make it permanent. Then fulfil our obligations to the people of the islands."

Mr. H. Irving Hancock, a Manila correspondent of *The Criterion*, New York, throws some light on the much-mooted question of native sympathy with our efforts. He writes:

"As to loyalty, these little brown people surely show it to their own cause. Looking out through his office window across the plaza of Malolos, General MacArthur pointed to a group of amigos, as the pacificos here are called. 'When I first started in against these rebels,' said the general, 'I believed that Aguinaldo's troops represented only a faction. I did not like to believe that the whole population of Luzon—the native population, that is—was opposed to us and our offers of aid and good government. But, after having come this far, after having occupied several towns and cities in succession, and having been brought much into contact with both insurrectos and amigos, I have been reluctantly compelled to believe that the Filipino masses are loyal to Aguinaldo and the government which he heads.

"It is beyond any question that these amigos know much about the movements and plans of the insurgents. They could tell me where the insurgents are to be found in greatest force; they could tell me where Aguinaldo gets his food supplies; they could tell me the numbers of the enemy at various points. Do you think they are doing it? Neither by threats, promises, offers of reward, nor by assurances of safety can I persuade one of these amigos to talk against the insurgent cause. They tell me that they are friends of ours; that so far as the insurgents are concerned they know nothing. And no art that we are master of will get any in-

formation from them. At first I thought this reticence was due to fear of Aguinaldo's vengeance. It can not be that, for the most stupid of these natives within our lines must now realize that Aguinaldo can never hope to take Manila."

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

GENERAL satisfaction is expressed at the agreement which the Samoan commissioners have reached. The impatience with which the American press regarded the spilling of American blood in the quarrel of petty kings has naturally turned to gratification at the news that there is likely to be no more of it. The fact that the kingship will be abolished will cure at least the quarrels that have arisen over that feature of the Samoan government, and the surrender of about four thousand rifles by the natives is another omen of peace. The form of government proposed by the commission provides for a legislature elected by popular vote; but the real governing body will be a council of three, one delegate from England, one from America, and one from Germany, who will advise and assist a governor. The confirmation of Malietoa as king is considered a victory for Chief Justice Chambers, who is an American, for he decided in favor of Malietoa and against Mataafa at the beginning of the recent troubles. As there is now no throne to claim, however, the confirmation of Malietoa is a rather barren victory for him, and is considered really little more than a confirmation of the chief justice's judgment. Whatever troubles arise in the future will at least be from clashes of international, and not of native, interests.

How the Trouble Arose.—"The long tenancy of a place in our foreign relation by the 'Samoa question' has given it an importance to the people of the United States which may become sentimentally misleading. We first appeared upon the stage as champions of the Samoans against Teutonic aggression, and we no doubt saved that simple and kindly people from receiving the full measure of German wrath. Germany wanted to grab all Samoa. To this project three parties objected, the United States, Great Britain, and the Samoan people themselves. While our protests were diplomatic, they went very close to the verge of hostilities, and in conjunction with England we won a triumph over Bismarck at Berlin to which neither he nor Germany could ever be reconciled. The Samoan protest was eminently practical.

"The Samoans gave a German expedition as sound a flogging as ever freebooters received. The smart of this defeat stung deep in the German pride, for at that time the Kaiser's navy was very new and inclined to sport a chip on each shoulder. Possibly the ambush into which the American and British forces were led by Germany's protégé Mataafa, a few weeks ago, may have been regarded in Berlin as offsetting the German defeat of ten years ago, but it must in candor be said that the Germans, if they felt satisfaction, kept it to themselves.

"Our tangible interest in Samoa is found in our possession of Pago-Pago, or Pango Pango Bay, on the island of Tutuila, for a naval station. This we did not grab, but fairly purchased, paying the Samoans a good price in cash and holding it in fee simple. We are now busily employed in putting up our station on the harbor, which is one of the finest in the Pacific, far superior to that of Apia, which is open to the hurricanes. As we have no trade to speak of in Samoa, and very few citizens there, it would not be an unhappy solution of the 'question' if we took Tutuila to ourselves, and left Great Britain and Germany to squabble together for the rest of the group."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

Stevenson's View.—"The decision of the three Samoan commissioners to abolish the kingship is not so radical as it sounds. No white man has ever studied the Samoans so intimately and under such advantageous conditions as the late Robert Louis Stevenson, who was neither an official nor a trader, and who was fond of the natives and greatly admired by them, and he declares that he never succeeded in finding out what was involved in the kingship of Samoa. On the whole, he thought the office carried with it, according to native conceptions, rather less power than the presidency of a debating society.

"The chiefship each of the five clans carried with it well-defined

prerogatives; the kingship seemed to be merely the primacy among these chiefs, and depended partly on the suffrages of the clans and partly on the military prowess of one of the chiefs. So far as Mr. Stevenson could understand, the native traditions regarded the votes of the five clans as essential to a good title to the kingship, but he intimates great doubt whether any chief ever got the five votes. Failing in that, his only resource was to defeat the clans that withheld their votes. The Berlin Treaty provided that if there should be a contest for the kingship it should be determined by the chief justice in accordance with native laws and usages. But there are no native laws and usages except that one aspirant shall defeat the others, and the parties to the Berlin Treaty refuse to allow this trial of arms. Hence the difficulty of Chief Justice Chambers last winter in obeying the treaty and satisfying the natives; the treaty assumed something that does not exist. . . .

"Neither Mataafa nor Malietoa Tanu has made any great sacrifice in waiving his claims to the kingship; they can enjoy the chiefship of their respective clans, and the former can enjoy the chiefship of some or all the other clans, and unless one of them had been able to crush the other in war this is all they would have got under the native laws and usages had the foreigners kept their hands off."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

"The periodical contests for royal honors have been the starting-points of all the disturbances in the islands. It is like the *antebellum* games of football at Harvard. The ball was bucked—and that was the last seen of it. The players immediately engaged in a free fight, which had to be suppressed by the authorities. The only use for the office of king in Samoa is to precipitate a fight. When the fight is over, the king puts away his robes for his successor to battle for. With its abolition will probably disappear all dangerous controversies in the islands."—*The American, Baltimore.*

OUR DISCORDANT LABOR LAWS.

MR. S. N. D. NORTH, a member of the new United States Industrial Commission, points out that while in Great Britain, France, and Germany the parliaments make factory laws that are uniform throughout each country, we have left the matter to the individual States, with a resulting medley of labor legislation that is hardly conducive to the prosperity of either capital or labor. Writing in *The North American Review*, he says:

"The diversity of the labor legislation of the several States is almost startling. There are no two States of the forty-five in which the conditions governing industry, so far as they are regulated by the State itself, can be described as at all similar. Examining all these laws, in all these States, noting their points of variation and contradiction, they impress us as a legal farrago, lacking the most rudimentary elements of a uniform system, such as should prevail in a country which boasts equality of rights to all its citizens. To illustrate by obvious instances, the laws fixing the hours of labor for women and children in manufacturing establishments vary from fifty-six in New Jersey, fifty-eight in Massachusetts, sixty in other New England States, in New York, and Pennsylvania, to seventy-two in Southern and Southwestern States. The age limit at which children can be employed in these establishments varies from fourteen to thirteen, twelve, and eleven, until it strikes certain States where there is no legal limit whatever. The employers' liability laws are as wide in their provisions as the continent itself. Factory inspection is enforced with varying stringency in half a dozen States, and entirely omitted in the rest. Such instances of discriminating legislation are beginning to tell in the reinvestments of capital and the relocation of industries. They reveal an unequal development which demands an intelligent effort in the direction of unification.

"In one sense it is a situation beyond the power of regulation. Congress can not interfere, for these are matters that appertain strictly to the States. The most the Industrial Commission can do is to supply an analysis of these conflicting statutory provisions and a report of the actual operation of the various labor laws, upon which it can base recommendations showing which of them can be adopted with advantage by such States as do not now possess them. The first step in the direction of intelligent unification will thus have been taken. The rest must be left to time

and public opinion. The current will at least have been set in the right direction, and we may hope for the ultimate upbuilding of the semblance of a national code of labor laws, under which the working classes can be assured that they are receiving, so far as the State can determine it, the same treatment and consideration, whether they live and work in an Eastern State or a Western State, and the employer can feel sure that the laws which regulate his business are sufficiently alike to give no legal advantage to any competitor anywhere in the Union."

But the differences of climate and civilization in different parts of our country present, in Mr. North's view, obstacles to uniformity of labor laws that are "formidable almost beyond the point of exaggeration."

RECENT EXPERIMENTS WITH ALCOHOL.

LITTLE attempt is made to dispute the conclusion tentatively reached by Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, that two ounces a day of alcohol can be used by the human system as a food, a conclusion based upon scientific experiments recently made by the professor himself and extending over a number of weeks. It was supposed by many that the result of these experiments (which, however, have not been completed) might be a considerable change in public opinion regarding alcoholic beverages. On the contrary, a tendency is evident in the press to take into consideration the personal experiences that many unscientific individuals have had with alcohol; and so far as can be judged from press comments, most of those who have considered the subject retain about the same opinions that they held concerning alcoholic beverages before the announcement of Professor Atwater's discovery.

Will the False Prophets Cease Their Rant?—"It is like the irony of fate to hear that an institution supported by the Methodist church, which has among its members the most rabid cranks on the subject of alcohol, must furnish the evidence dispelling the lies and misrepresentations that have formed the stock-in-trade



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD (REP.), OF MAINE.
Elected to Congress to succeed the late Nelson Dingley, Jr.

of the whole fanatical temperance brood. Will these false prophets now cease to rant about 'alcohol as a poison'; will they revise their text-books on temperance physiology and cease their false and misleading teaching in the public schools; will they be honest enough to admit that alcohol is a food and not a poison that in any quantity, large or small, is harmful and not useful; will they admit that they have published lies which are directly opposed to the results of the latest and most reliable research, and to the opinion of the leading authorities the world over; will they accept as demonstrated fact the result of the experiments just made by Professor Atwater at a cost of a great deal of labor and money furnished by the Methodist church, which stands committed to total prohibition?

"Professor Atwater deserves great credit for having established by scientific methods the accuracy and truth of the position upon which *The Wine and Spirit Gazette*, in common with all conservative liquor-trade advocates, has made its fight against fanaticism, intolerance, and narrow-mindedness. Will the cold-water cranks and fanatics in their mistaken effort to make man better respect the one thing which no upright man need fear, the truth? We pause for an answer."—*The Wine and Spirit Gazette*, New York.

Other Facts Still Remain Facts.—"To denounce as incorrect or dishonest the statements of these gentlemen who are conducting their investigations in all candor and good faith would be at once foolish and bigoted. To arbitrarily assume that their conclusions are of necessity correct is unnecessary, and perhaps unwise. The question is one for scientific demonstration, and scientific investigation is not only not feared, but is welcomed and courted, by every right-thinking man or woman interested in the temperance cause. We have again and again urged that scientific men direct their attention more critically to the consideration of the subject of the physiological effects of alcohol, and we heartily welcome the efforts of Professor Atwater and his coadjutors. If it shall prove that their conclusions are correct it may be that certain of the temperance workers will be called upon by the facts of science to revise and correct their views and methods. If so, well and good. The whole of truth never hurt the whole of virtue; and as the gentleman at the head of the investigation himself says, 'There is one thing which we must always seek and one thing which we need never fear—the truth.' If their views, on the other hand, shall, after all, prove to be erroneous, the demonstration of their error will not be long delayed."

"Our own words, written more than two months ago in anticipation of this very announcement which Professor Atwater has now made, are even more applicable now than then: 'Were it even demonstrated that alcohol had a food value beyond that of bread, that fact would not at all change the relation of the waste of a billion dollars every year for drink to the widespread poverty and the grinding hard times. That fact would not at all change the relation of drink to crime, or make one whit less terrible that horrible procession of outrage and murder that follows in the saloon's wake. No scientific discovery of any hitherto unknown chemical property of alcohol can change the well-known character of alcoholic drink for the destruction of homes and the blighting of lives; and no revelation that scientists may promise or bring to us will ever change the duty of the citizen, who cares for the welfare of his fellow men, toward the liquor traffic.'"—*The New Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

Theory and Practise.—"At a farmers' institute in Colorado once on a time, one of the professors from the agricultural college delivered a lecture upon feeding animals, in which he told what food values were shown by chemical analyses to exist in the various grain and grass products, and described a combination of fodder which should best provide the elements of nutrition for milch cows. At the conclusion of his remarks one of the farmers approached and asked the learned man to come out to his barn and talk to his cows. 'For,' said he, 'I've tried the mixture you say is best, and my cows don't analyze it that way.'"

"According to the Old Testament, Noah, naturally having a surfeit of water, inaugurated the series of human experiments with alcohol which has continued down even to the present day. The recorded result in the case of the diluvian patriarch was shame and confusion, and there has been a unanimity of opinion of all writers, except Omar Khayyám, ever since as to the evil

effects of alcohol on the human system. But in spite of the warnings of writers of all ages, every generation has found men who have not only persisted in drinking alcoholic liquors, but who have refused to believe that the practise harmed them."

"The last analysis will continue to be made by the individual as heretofore. Those to whom alcohol is a food will continue to enjoy its nutritive powers, while those whom spirituous beverages poison will either leave them alone if they are wise, or suffer their penalties with resignation if they share the frailty of humanity. Glass cases may help out the scientists, but they do not change human nature."—*The Republican*, Denver.

We are Not All Swedes.—"We are informed that the person who was confined in the box and experimented on was a Swede, a workingman in robust health. Now, it is well known that Swedes and Scotchmen, living as they do in a cold and raw climate, have developed in the course of generations a special oxidizing apparatus in their insides by which they can turn large amounts of alcohol into energy and still retain placid and unruffled countenances. The experiment was evidently a special one. You can not generalize from a Swede or from a Scotchman in this matter. They are built on purpose to oxidize alcohol, and are trained from infancy in the art. Professor Atwater's experiment merely proves that alcohol is food for a Swede. In the same way he might have shown that an ostrich can develop energy from brass buckles and wire nails. It would not follow that a cassowary possessed the same power. A slight presumption might arise, but surely the burden of proof would still rest on the cassowary.

"Secondly, we understand that the Swede received only two ounces of alcohol a day, equivalent to three ordinary drinks of whisky. As John Frowdie said after eating the pigeon-pie, 'Three small pigeons and a trifle of crust is only an aggravation.' The Swede was working hard all the time trying to make a record on a dynamometer, and six wine-glasses of whisky were far within the limits of a reasonable test. What the experiment proves is that a very little whisky per day is a food to a certain kind of man. To establish a general rule, a Methodist, a Baptist, and a high-church Episcopalian should be tested. Then, if the results were tabulated and averaged, a general law might be formulated with the usual array of exceptions, for 'what is one man's food is another man's poison.' We are inclined to think that the old rule, based on common sense and experience, would be reestablished; that is, that alcohol is a stimulant, and, unless taken in very small quantities, ruins a man's capacity for work, especially



TRYING TO KEEP STEP TO PLATFORM CHANGES.

—*The Times*, Denver.

for intellectual work. It is not necessary to put a man in a box to prove that."—*The Courant, Hartford.*

Dangers of Overfeeding.—"Professor Atwater's announcement that if a man absorbs no more than two ounces of alcohol per diem the liquor gives sustenance is interesting. But its practical value is damaged by the fact that many men, in the fear that they will not get the full two ounces, take two ounces and a half, or even more, in which case the effect is deleterious, not to say disorderly. An overdose of beefsteak and potatoes does not produce such vociferous and undesirable results."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

PINGREE AND ALGER IN ALLIANCE.

THE announcement that Governor Pingree, of Michigan, will support Secretary Alger in his candidacy for the Senate (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 10) brings something like bewilderment to a number of Republican journals. The Administration papers that have been loyal to the Secretary of War have considered Governor Pingree in the light of a political heretic, on account of his Socialistic and free-silver leanings; while the papers that approve Governor Pingree have in many cases been among the bitterest in their denunciation of General Alger. The union of the two on a common platform, therefore, has caused no small stir. The two main planks of the Alger-Pingree platform are popular election of Senators and opposition to trusts; Mr. Alger announcing, in addition, that no money will be used during the campaign for buying votes. What makes the campaign of national interest is the fact that General Alger's ally, Governor Pingree, opposes the Administration's expansion policy, and is an implacable foe of Senator Hanna; while General Alger's opponent, Senator McMillan, is a strong Administration man. This places the President in the position of leaving the enormous and recently enlarged patronage and power of the War Department in the hands of one who can use it to aid his political enemy, Governor Pingree, in defeating his political friend and supporter, Senator McMillan. Whether the new alliance will result in a change at the War Office, therefore, offers new material for speculation. Mr. Alger has said, in several interviews, that he does not intend to resign.

Alger Should Not Sully His Clean Record.
—"General Alger has formed and proclaimed an alliance with that gubernatorial Coxey, Hazen S. Pingree."

"At a time when he is expected to resign from the Cabinet to seek a seat in the Senate Secretary Alger ought to be especially careful to keep his political record clean and creditable. No man who has been associated with the present Administration has earned the commendation of history more deservedly than he. In the trying days between the destruction of the *Maine* and the declaration of war with Spain he took a position to which he, his friends, and his posterity can point with unqualified pride. Throughout this momentous period he stood alone, unmoved and immovable, for the one policy which the verdict of history will pronounce right. Tremendous pressure was exerted upon the Government to induce it to forget its duty. Almost daily the Administration was pushed to the point of yielding. But the Secretary of War stood firm as a rock for the honor of this republic, and his stand stemmed the tide in the Cabinet for peace at any price.

"The United States owes to General Alger

a debt of gratitude which should never be forgotten or belittled. But his splendid record is to-day in danger of being blotted, not by his malicious enemies, for he has triumphed signally over them all, but blotted by his own hand. At such a time it must be the fervent hope of every man who realizes how but little more than a year ago he saved this nation from overwhelming disgrace in the eyes of the world, that he will not cast his lot permanently with those political shysters whose only principle is vote-catching, and whose sole claim to popular consideration is their demagogism."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

Two Views of Mr. Alger.—"In its discussion of a public character in its Sunday issue, *The Times* [Ind. Dem., New York] spoke of him as one of a 'type in the Senate chamber—men without scruple or shame, greedy, selfish, walking conspiracies against honest lawmaking; of poisonous influence and dangerous power, lovers of money, rhinoceros-hided, a loathsome and horrible product of Republican institutions.' Of this public man *The Times* says his name is detested; connects it with 'slick work' and with the 'effluvia of corruption'; says his presence is a 'defilement and a damage' and a 'smirch,' and insinuates that his speeches if made in the Senate would be for the benefit of his own pocket. Finally *The Times* says that 'but for the triple brass' of this public man's 'assurance he would have been driven from his place. He would go away and hide. Oblivion would be the natural and kindly end of his foul career.'

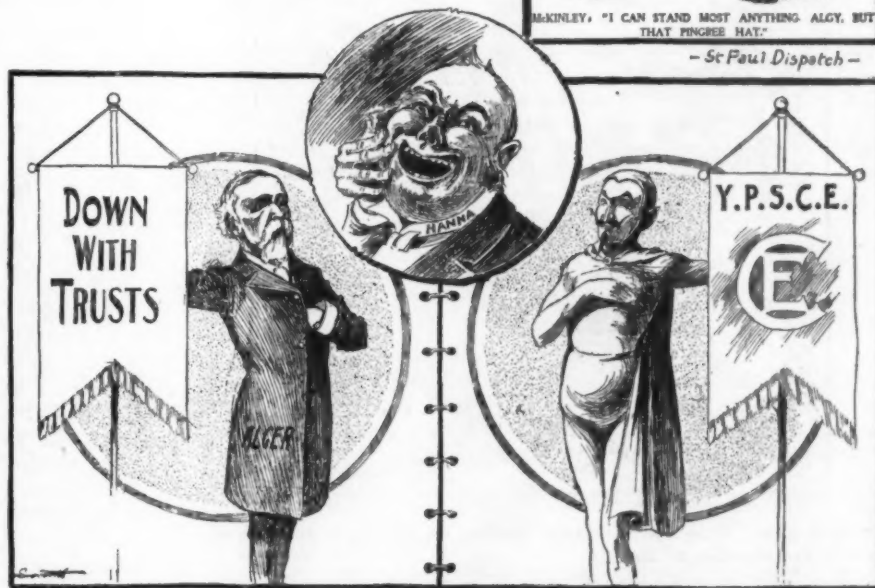
"It happens that the man against whom this billingsgate is thrown is Secretary R. A. Alger, of Michigan, known of all men here as at least an honest, upright citizen; as a gentleman with unbounded liberality, with charity for all men; as a man of large affairs successfully managed to the profit of himself as well as to that of hundreds of others. The offense in the present instance, it appears, is to cherish an ambition, without the permission of the *New York Times*, for election to the United States Senate.



—*Detroit Evening News*—



—*St Paul Dispatch*—



—*The Denver News*—

For this and nothing else, so far as we can discover, *The Times* heaps abuse on libel, falls into screams of anger like a fishwife gone demented, makes charges it could not prove in a thousand years, and establishes a record that, were Ananias on earth again, would turn him green with envy."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Detroit.

Saul Among the Prophets.—"The appearance of General Alger among the anti-trust reformers is as great a surprise as was that of Saul among the prophets, the class which he had previously persecuted, driving some into exile and others to death. If the public intelligence is not greatly abused General Alger's millions, safely invested and liberally productive, are his share of the profits of the lumber trust, one of the most powerful, wealthy, exclusive, and oppressive trusts existing under the protection of federal tariff laws. If Alger, like Havemeyer, is going to turn state's evidence against the trusts the people will appreciate his services. But they will hardly be disposed to rise up and reward him with a United States senatorship for his betrayal of his former 'pals' in a consummate system of public robbery.

"As to the method of electing United States Senators, sagacious people will urge General Alger to use all his efforts for a senatorial election before the matter is left to a popular vote. If he ever gets to the Senate it will be while the people have no chance to express their opinion as to candidates. The latest convert to the system would inevitably prove its first victim."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

Alger Needs a Hint.—"There is little indication that Alger will retire from the Cabinet unless he shall receive a commanding hint. The Secretary is indifferent to, if not oblivious of, public opinion, and the proprieties of public life give him no concern if they conflict with his inclinations. He has already given great embarrassment to the Administration by retaining his portfolio in the face of the popular condemnation of Algerism as evidenced in the beef contracts. Should he fail to relinquish the office of Secretary of War while pursuing his campaign to capture the seat of a Senator who has always been in accord with the Administration, General Alger will add new embarrassment to the executive, inasmuch as the people of Michigan will regard his course as an evidence that he is Mr. McKinley's own choice for Senator. It is evident that the initiative must come from the President, who, in justice to Senator McMillan and the citizens of Michigan, can not permit himself to intervene in behalf of the political fortunes of a discredited member of his official household. To stay in the Cabinet would constitute a point of vantage for Secretary Alger, as it would enable him to employ the patronage of his office to further his canvass, while it would be accepted as a tacit indorsement of his candidacy by the President. Mr. McKinley can not afford, out of respect for his own dignity, to permit the Secretary

of War to thus avail himself of the prestige of the Administration.

"It is unlikely that Pingree and Alger, as a political firm, can hold together for any length of time, as they are, probably, the most incongruous firm ever joined together in American politics. But, be this as it may, President McKinley should firmly notify his Secretary of War that as a participant in an acrimonious campaign he is *persona non grata* in the Cabinet."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"As Senator McMillan is known to be the Administration candidate for Senator from Michigan, this announcement is virtually a defiance of President McKinley by Alger. It probably marks the parting of the ways between the two. Alger can not expect to remain in the Cabinet while waging war on the President's candidate.

"We don't know how strong Alger is in Michigan as compared with McMillan, but in Governor Pingree he has an ally who will insure a lively contest. Whatever its outcome, the people of the country will have reason to rejoice if it takes Alger out of the War Department and gives the President the opportunity to fill the place with a man in whom the country can repose entire confidence."—*The Tribune (Ind. Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

CURING THE TENEMENT-HOUSE BLIGHT.

THE sad picture presented by Mr. Jacob A. Riis in the article on "New York's Tenement-House Blight" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) is much relieved by an article following it, telling of the efforts to remedy the tenement evils, and their encouraging success. New York, Mr. Riis tells us, has the worst housing system in the world. More than half New York's millions live in tenements, not counting those who live in the better class of flats. The magnitude of the problem of bettering the condition of these people, therefore, can readily be seen. One of the first lessons the reformers learned was that gentleness and "ladylike" treatment of the offending landlords were useless. Writing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Riis says:

"Moral suasion had been stretched to the limit. The point had been reached where one knockdown blow outweighed a bushel of arguments. It was all very well to build model tenements as object-lessons to show that the thing could be done; it had become necessary to enforce the lesson by demonstrating that the community had power to destroy houses which were a menace to its life. The rear tenements were chosen for this purpose."

These rear tenements, built in the back yards of the other tenements, are themselves damp, dark, and disease-breeding, and in



UNCLE SAM: "Let's look pleasant, gents; we are all on the anxious seat."—*The Republic*, St. Louis.



—*The Journal*, New York.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

addition cut off the light and air from the houses around them. An idea of their menace to life may be gathered from the following paragraph:

"A canvass made of the mortality records by Dr. Roger S. Tracy, the registrar of records, showed that while in the First Ward (the oldest), for instance, the death-rate in houses standing singly on the lot was 29.03 per 1,000 of the living, where there were rear houses it rose to 61.97. The infant death rate is a still better test: that rose from 109.58 in the single tenements of the same ward to 204.54 where there were rear houses. One in every five babies had to die; that is to say, the house killed it. No wonder the committee styled the rear tenements 'slaughter-houses,' and called upon the legislature to root them out, and with them every old, ramshackle, disease-breeding tenement in the city."

A law for the destruction of buildings dangerous to health or unfit for human habitation was passed in 1895, and the good work began. The Health Department kept a list of 66 old houses with a population of 5,460 people, and found that a quarter of the tenants died in five years. The worst houses were chosen and the tenants driven out. The owners, one and all, rushed angrily to the courts; but, to their surprise and dismay, the courts held with the health officers. Mr. Riis describes the moral effect of this victory as instant and overwhelming. The landlords gave up the fight, and a quiet but extensive campaign of repairs and sanitation was begun by slum landlords who feared the loss of their tenements. "Of 94 rear tenements seized that year," says Mr. Riis, "60 have been torn down, 33 of them voluntarily by the owners; 29 were remodeled and allowed to stand, chiefly as workshops; 5 other houses were standing empty and yielding no rent in March, 1899." In the worst of them all, the Mott Street Barracks, the infant death-rate in one year before they were torn down was 325 per 1,000, while the general infant death-rate for the whole tenement-house population was 88 per 1,000. "With entire fitness," remarks Mr. Riis, "a cemetery corporation held a mortgage upon the property." The effects of the destruction of these houses were soon apparent:

"In the 94 tenements (counting the front houses in; they can not be separated from the rear tenements in the death registry) there were in five years 956 deaths, a rate of 62.9 at a time when the general city death rate was 24.63. It was the last and heaviest blow aimed at the abnormal mortality of a city that ought, by reason of many advantages, to be one of the healthiest in the world. With clean streets, pure milk, medical school inspection, antitoxin treatment of deadly diseases, and better sanitary methods generally; with the sunlight let into its slums, and its worst plague spots cleaned out, the death rate of New York came down from 26.32 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1887 to 19.53 in 1897. Inasmuch as a round half million was added to its population within the ten years, it requires little figuring to show that the number whose lives were literally saved by reform would people a city of no mean proportions. The extraordinary spell of hot weather, two years ago, brought out the full meaning of this. While many were killed by sunstroke, the population as a whole was shown to have acquired, in better hygienic surroundings, a much greater power of resistance. It yielded slowly to the heat. Where two days had been sufficient, in former years, to send the death rate up, it now took five; and the infant mortality remained low throughout the dreadful trial. Perhaps the substitution of beer for whisky as a summer drink had something to do with it; but Colonel Waring's broom and unpolitical sanitation had more. Since it spared him so many voters, the politician ought to have been grateful for this; but he was not. Death rates are not as good political arguments as tax rates, we found out. In the midst of it all, a policeman whom I knew went to his Tammany captain to ask if Good Government clubs were political clubs within the meaning of the law, which prohibits policemen from joining such. The answer he received set me to thinking: 'Yes, the meanest, worst kind of political clubs, they are.' Yet they had done nothing worse than to save the babies, the captain's with the rest."

So much for the destructive part of the work. The other, the

constructive part, the building of tenements that admit light and air freely and pay five per cent. to the owners, at the same or less rent to the occupants than the dark and foul barracks, is a work as interesting and as full of promise. A number of capitalists formed a company, bought nineteen lots on Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, west of Tenth Avenue, and built some tenement-houses. Mr. Riis says:

"When I went through them, the other day, I found all but 5 of the 373 apartments they contain occupied, and a very large waiting list of applicants for whom there was no room. The doctor alone, of all the tenants, had moved away, disappointed. He had settled on the estate, hoping to build up a practise among so many; but he could not make a living. . . . The rents are a little lower than for much poorer quarters in the surrounding tenements. The houses are built around central courts, with light and air in abundance, with fireproof stairs and steam-heated halls. There is not a dark passage anywhere. Within, there is entire privacy for the tenant; the partitions are deadened, so that sound is not transmitted from one apartment to another. Without, the houses have none of the discouraging barrack look. The architecture is distinctly pleasing."

The capital stock of the company has been increased to \$2,000,000, and the erection of a new block of buildings in East Sixty-fourth Street begun. The same company has built a hundred cottages and has land for two or three hundred more in the suburbs of Brooklyn, and most of the cottages are already sold—on the instalment plan. The price of the cottages averages \$3,100 and the monthly instalment, which includes the premium on a life-insurance policy, is a trifle over \$25. A Woman's Hotel Company is under way which will erect, at a cost of \$800,000, a hotel to shelter over five hundred guests at a price within reach of women clerks, stenographers, and nurses. The number of women in New York in need of such an establishment is said to exceed forty thousand. What the Mills hotels have done for men of small incomes is already well known. Mr. Riis says in conclusion:

"When I look back now to the time, ten or fifteen years ago, when, night after night, with every police-station filled, I found the old tenements in the 'Bend' jammed with a reeking mass of human wrecks that huddled in hall and yard, and slept, crouching in shivering files, upon the stairs to the attic, it does seem as if we had come a good way, and as if all the turmoil and the bruises and the fighting had been worth while."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. PLATT might try a popularity tour in the wake of Governor Roosevelt.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ON the other hand a franchise is sometimes known by the company that keeps it.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE conference at The Hague hasn't even disarmed criticism.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

IT is becoming fairly evident that none of the nations are willing to begin disarming until all the others have finished.—*The News, Detroit.*

NOT having access to General Otis's despatches, the Filipinos don't seem to know that the insurrection is petering out.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE Standard Oil Company has decided to leave Ohio, tho it would prefer to live up to its record and take it along.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

ALGER wants to have Senators elected by popular vote. How would he like to have secretaries of war selected in the same way?—*The Record, Chicago.*

BEFORE he received the Mount Holyoke degree President McKinley was something of a doctor of civil law, particularly of civil-service laws.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE difficulty of forming cabinets in France has created the impression among politicians in this country that the French cabinet is unsalaried.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

THEY are having trouble with tax-dodgers in Spain. This will have a tendency to upset the belief that Spain is behind the times in all respects.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"Do you think the cause of arbitration is making any headway?" "Certainly," answered the German diplomat. "Haven't we already gotten so far as to be willing to arbitrate upon the question of whether we will arbitrate or not?"—*The Star, Washington.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S HAMLET.

FRANCE is just now undergoing a widespread revival of interest in Shakespeare—almost as fervent as the enthusiasm which prevailed, through the influence of Garrick, in the last century, or, later, in the days of the Revolution, of Victor Hugo and the *Romantiques*. At the Comédie Française a French version of "Othello" has been acted before a conservative public with great success, and in another theater the greatest of French actresses has chosen "Hamlet" for the most ambitious attempt of her genius. The translation, by a master of French prose, M. Schwob, is a model of scholarship and skill. Jules Claretie, writing from Paris to the London *Athenæum*, thus narrates some of the features of this Shakespearian revival:

"I shall mention a small fact—one of those *petits faits* which Stendhal loved—which seemed to me very singular, very unusual. Among the papers offered for sale on the boulevards by the hawkers of Paris—patriotic novels, biographies of Paul Déroulède, or narratives in favor of or against Dreyfus—suddenly I heard 'Hamlet' shouted; yes, Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.'

"Ask for 'Hamlet'—complete edition! twenty centimes!

"And it was 'Hamlet' hawked about thus in the streets, a small edition with a yellow cover, printed by a house that publish popular pamphlets, and adorned by a very fair figure of the Prince of Denmark in dark costume, meditating on the skull of Yorick. The copy I bought bears this notice: 'Thirty-second thousand.' And on the back of the cover the publisher announces an edition of a similar sort of 'Quentin Durward' with the words sixteenth thousand. The mere fact that 'Hamlet' is hawked about in the thoroughfares of Paris appears to me what is called a 'sign of the times.' It consoles one for all the folly, twaddle, and coarseness which the public hawkers usually offer to their passing customers."

The common English view of Mme. Bernhardt's attempt is reflected in the London *Speaker*:

"Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet is a curio. Her exploit is to serious histrionic art precisely what a model of the Laocöon group in wax or of Windsor Castle in blanc-mange is to the art of sculpture—a *tour de force* with an inappropriate material. This must happen whenever any woman impersonates any man in sober earnest, and not in merry jest as a professed travesty. 'Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hinder legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all.' Johnson's impolite comparison would have applied with even more force to tragedy-queens figuring as men. It may be argued that there is a colorable pretext for the adventure in the case of Hamlet, because of the woman in him. He had the artistic tem-

perament, and, as Balzac says in one of his recently published letters to Mme. Hanska, 'les artistes sont un peu femmes.' Hamlet had the fragility and mobility of a woman, and a touch, too, of hysteria. But this is not the same thing as an exchange of sex—a man's a man for a' that—and a woman can no more present the partly feminine Hamlet than a man can present the partly masculine Lady Macbeth. From first to last, then, that sense of illusion which is vital to tragedy is denied to Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet. The mere poise of her body and *timbre* of her voice—to leave all mental differences on one side—forbid it. Orange-peel and water, said the Marchioness, tastes like wine—if you make-believe very much. But no amount of make-believe will persuade you that Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet is any one but Mme. Bernhardt, disguised in flaxen wig and inky cloak and customary suit of solemn black.

"There is another insuperable obstacle in Mme. Bernhardt's way besides her sex; her race, to wit. For, while she is a Dutch Jewess by birth, she is by temperament and training a French woman; whereas Hamlet is English to the backbone, and that for the very sufficient reason that he is a projection of William Shakespeare. It is well to bear this in mind, because we are apt to concentrate our attention on what is also a truth—his universality, the type he presents of doubting, dreaming, will-less humanity. We say he is like Orestes and René and a hundred other variants of the type, of all races; and so he is; but he is like them with a difference, and what constitutes the difference is the mind and nature of William Shakespeare, the Englishman. When Shakespeare took him in hand he was, as we know, merely the hero of a revenge-drama, but the really remarkable and curious thing about Shakespeare's treatment of the given subject is the ease and joy with which he throws off the revenge-drama at every moment, in order to present his hero not as an avenger but as a projection of himself—as a man thinking and feeling what he, William Shakespeare, could not but think and feel, all ghosts and sacred missions and



"Here hung those lips that I have kissed I know not how oft."

SARAH BERNHARDT IN THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET.

family vengeance notwithstanding. To represent Hamlet (and justify Goethe's exegesis by anticipation) as the meditative student crushed by the duty of action would have been simple enough—and would have resulted in what 'Hamlet' notoriously is not, a straightforward, plain-sailing, acting play—but Shakespeare could not resist the temptation to cram himself into it, all his virtuosity and dilettantism, his keen interest in life as a spectacle and as a game to be played, his intense vital energy and *joie de vivre*. For Hamlet is not naturally melancholy, any more than Othello is naturally jealous. His scenes with the players, with the grave-diggers, with Osric, prove the inherent buoyancy of his nature, its humorous appreciation of all things human."

Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet is, in the opinion of this critic, only another example of the sometimes fatal French "genius for lucidity" which Matthew Arnold so often reminds us of. This Hamlet is as simple as A, B, C, as clear as the noon-tide day—exactly what Shakespeare's Hamlet is not. He continues:

"And so you get the husk of Hamlet without the kernel—a very

picturesque and dramatic husk, to be sure—just the sort of a play which Mme. Bernhardt, with her instinct for stage effect and her incapacity for fathoming Shakespeare's mind and philosophy, naturally supposes Hamlet to be. And how interesting she makes this external drama! What ingenuity and feminine tact she brings to the illustration of minor points of the action. Polonius comes in to interrupt the reading. Up go her legs, full length on the settee, so that he shall have no chance of sitting down. Does she need the 'recorders'? One of the players is made to pass at the back of the stage, and she snatches the instrument from him. With what gusto she thrusts it into Guildenstern's face! 'Buzz, buzz!' says Hamlet in the play. Mme. Bernhardt makes believe to catch a fly, and slowly opens her palm under Polonius his nose. . . . One could mention a score of other novel ingenuities—her toying with Yorick's skull, her dramatically defiant pause on discovering Laertes, his trick with the poisoned rapier, and so forth. In short, she has given the old play a bright new coat of 'luminous paint.' But not once has she pierced an opening for fresh light on the soul within. For the soul within is no longer there to be illuminated.

For these reasons her performance must be dismissed, as I say, for a mere curio. That serious French critics have taken it seriously shows very conclusively what needed no demonstration, that Shakespeare was a free-born Englishman."

The London *Athenæum* (June 17) comments as follows upon Mme. Bernhardt's performance of Hamlet at the Adelphi Theater, London, during the latter weeks of June:

"Nothing has been omitted from the performance by Mme. Bernhardt that Englishmen hold capable of representation. Polonius is skewered through the arras, and the deaths by sword and poison of the last act are carried out to the bitter end. So far as we are aware, nothing exactly conforming to the English text has previously been seen on the French stage. In the adaptation by Dumas and Meurice, played in 1847 at the Théâtre Historique, with Rouvière as Hamlet, the life of Hamlet was spared, the ghost expressly commanding him to live. This took place when the romantic movement was at its height. Half a century later, when Mme. Bernhardt first produced 'Hamlet' for the sake of enacting Ophelia, she cut out the snatches of songs which the heroine in her madness sings, and substituted romances more sentimental and suitable to the lips of an *ingénue*. Now, however, no compromise is attempted. 'Gille' Shakespeare triumphs all along the line. Classicism hides its 'diminished head.' Hamlet as he is has appeared on the French stage for the first time, except in the performances of English or Italian companies. This is already much, tho the gain is for the French stage—not the English. One may and must admire the fine intentions and the admirable method that enable Mme. Bernhardt to set before us a Hamlet that not only is not ludicrous, but is intelligible, consistent, and conceivable. There are points—not many—when the audience is stirred. It is a triumph of method, however, and not of insight or interpretation, and our gain extends no further than the knowledge what one of the most versatile and highly endowed of Frenchwomen can read into a character it is impossible for her to play. The suggestion of *Punch*—offered, of course, as badinage—that Sir Henry Irving shall play Ophelia to the new Hamlet, seems, beside the present experiment, not wholly outrageous. People have heard of the Hamlet of Mrs. Siddons, have admired—what have not people admired?—that of Miss Cushman, and have seen that of Miss Marriott. Such things are mere triumphs—if triumphs they can be called—of posturing or elocution. A woman is positively no more capable of beating out the music of Hamlet than is a man of expressing the plaintive and half-accomplished surrender of Ophelia."

The critic of *The Saturday Review*, under the caption "Hamlet, Princess of Denmark," finds it difficult to restrain his merriment over the figure of Sarah in doublet and inky cloak:

"I can not, on my heart, take Sarah's Hamlet seriously. I can not even imagine any one capable of more than a hollow pretense at taking it seriously. However, the truly great are apt, in matters concerning themselves, to lose that sense of fitness which is usually called sense of humor, and I did not notice that Sarah was once hindered in her performance by any irresistible desire to burst out laughing. Her solemnity was politely fostered by the Adelphi audience. From first to last no one smiled. If any one

had so far relaxed himself as to smile, he would have been bound to laugh. One laugh in that dangerous atmosphere, and the whole structure of polite solemnity would have toppled down, burying beneath its ruins the national reputation for good manners. I therefore, like every one else, kept an iron control upon the corners of my lips. It was not until I was half-way home and well out of earshot of the Adelphi, that I unsealed the accumulations of my merriment. . . . The best that can be said for her performance is that she acted (as she always does) with that dignity of demeanor which is the result of perfect self-possession. Her perfect self-possession was one of the most delicious elements in the evening's comedy, but one could not help being genuinely impressed by her dignity. One felt that Hamlet, as portrayed by her, was, albeit neither melancholy nor a dreamer, at least a person of consequence and unmistakably 'thoroughbred.' Yes! the only compliment one can conscientiously pay her is that her Hamlet was, from first to last, *très grande dame*."

ZOLA'S NEW NOVEL—"FÉCUNDITÉ."

CLEMENCEAU'S journal *L'Aurore* has begun the serial publication of a new work of fiction from Zola's pen, completed during his exile. It is called "Fécundité," and is the first of a series of four organically connected novels. The others are to be entitled respectively "Travail," "Justice," and "Verité."

The first chapters of "Fécundité" describe in the author's realistic manner the environment and conditions of Parisian manual laborers. The hero of the story is a workman, Mathieu Froman. The author's general purpose in this novel—for it belongs to the category of "tendency fiction"—is thus explained in the introductory remarks of *L'Aurore*:

"'Fécundité' is a study, drama, and poem at the same time. It celebrates and glorifies the achievements of a numerous family. Around the central character, who knows how to love and to will, to work and to create, in the midst of a constantly growing family, Zola has grouped more than fifty subordinate personages of the opposite kind, bad and decadent representatives of the modern social-economic order—men and women who carry death and dissolution with them in the lives of Malthusianism, in the terrible mortality of children.

"'Fécundité' is the history of the dissolution of the capitalistic industrial system, the history of fatal and deadly poverty; it is the picture of social hell, the result of social injustice, which inevitably entails the ruin of country and humanity.

"It is impossible to create a more impressive and striking drama than that contained in Zola's tale of two deliberate murderers, who are depicted in a series of marvelous scenes. At the same time it is difficult to conceive of a more reassuring, more inspiring and elevating poem than is given here. In the pages of this novel, full of joy and charm, there is the triumphant song of the all-conquering family—the family which conquers by virtue of its numbers, which brings to the country and humanity the hope of to-morrow, health, joy, indomitable energy, in the interest of the coming society and for the erection of justice and truth."

Some time ago Zola wrote an essay on the healthfulness and beneficence of labor, in which he claimed that his works had been misrepresented, and that instead of despair and pessimism he inculcated love of useful life and invigorating, honest labor. This idea, it is now said, finds artistic embodiment in "Fécundité."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Litterateur's Appetite.—A correspondent of *Littérature* (June 2) tells a pretty story of Honoré de Balzac and a little English "counter girl" in Paris, who had apparently hitherto believed that great geniuses lived by faith and *lettres* alone, and not by such gross things as macaroni patties. He writes:

"Léon Gozian used to relate how he met Balzac one day, on the Boulevard des Capucines, 'dying with hunger.' The novelist insisted on taking Gozian to a confectioner, who sold macaroni

patties. Forgetting his hunger, Balzac plunged into an appreciation of Cooper's 'Lake Ontario' (newly appeared). Gozian noticed that the shop attendant, an English girl, had heard him address Balzac by name, and was gazing at the author as tho fascinated. She was astounded presently by the appetite of genius for macaroni patties, which disappeared by couples. 'How much do I owe you?' asked Balzac. 'Nothing, M. Balzac,' said the English girl firmly. Balzac was nonplussed for a moment; then he pushed his precious copy of 'Lake Ontario' into the girl's hands, saying, 'I can never sufficiently regret, mademoiselle, that I did not write that book.' "

SOME MEMORIES OF TENNYSON, BROWNING, AND GEORGE ELIOT.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in the course of a lifetime spent in the British metropolis, has had particularly favorable opportunities, through his prominence as a man of letters and a politician, of studying the chief literary figures of the times. In an article contributed to *The Youth's Companion* of recent date, he has some interesting things to tell of four of these. He first met Tennyson at a house party in the Isle of Wight, upon the occasion of the famous visit of Garibaldi to England in 1864. Mr. McCarthy thus narrates the experience:

"It was a very curious and interesting gathering. The late Lord Shaftesbury was there—the great philanthropist and devotee of orthodox religion, English church, of course—and Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the free-thinker and Socialist, and Alexander Herzen, the then famous Russian exile, and, I think, Louis Blanc and Lord Kinnaird and Grant Duff, and many more whose names I have forgotten.

"I thought I had then never seen a more commanding figure than that of the poet laureate. A stately and even magnificent presence, a man tall, erect, broad-shouldered—somewhat over six feet in height, I should think—with a splendidly outlined face and a mass of dark, wavy hair, almost black, then hardly even streaked with gray. I never knew Tennyson except in an outside sort of way, meeting him occasionally here and there. I can not say what his manners to his intimate friends may have been, except that I know of the affectionate terms in which his intimate friends always spoke of him, but to the ordinary observer from the outside his manners seemed rather abrupt and domineering. He sometimes sat chillingly silent, as Nathaniel Hawthorne might have done; but Nathaniel Hawthorne never, so far as I know, broke out into sudden bursts of self-assertion, and Tennyson often did.

"Tennyson was curiously out of sympathy with any democratic, or even any reforming, tendencies in the political sense on the part of the majority of his countrymen. He detested popular agitators at home, but admired them much when they were abroad. He admired Garibaldi; he did not admire John Bright. He attacked Bright fiercely in his magnificent poem, 'Maud'—attacked him in a manner which left not the remotest doubt as to the identity of the person he denounced. It was on a question of war and peace. Bright was for peace; Tennyson's voice was still for war. Bright retaliated in a sentence or two of surpassing power in a speech delivered on the platform of the famous Free Trade Hall in Manchester. He likened Tennyson to one of the false prophets in the Scripture whose tongues were said to be 'glibbed with lies,' and contrasted him with Longfellow, whose song always pleaded for peace and freedom.

"I think we must allow that, taking into account form, rhythm, melody, and all else, Tennyson was the greatest English poet of our time. My own sympathies, intellectual and personal, went rather with Browning. James Russell Lowell said to me in his Cambridge home, many years ago, that he thought Browning had started with the larger outfit, but did not know how to arrange his stock to the best advantage."

About Browning, Mr. McCarthy has a number of things to tell which show the poet's great simplicity and generosity of heart. The writer says:

"I knew Browning well, and loved him, as all did who knew him. He had none of the affectations of the proclaimed poet, the

professional 'child of genius.' He was a delightful companion who never gave himself airs, a charming talker, with no appearance of talking down his audience. He was very social; one met him everywhere. People who did not like him said that he only cared for the company of great dukes and duchesses and countesses and so on. I can only say that I have met Browning scores of times at the houses of quiet literary men who had hardly then risen out of mere obscurity. I fancy that if Browning liked people, he liked them whether they were dukes and marchionesses or obscure young poets and poetesses just in the bud.

"He seemed to be on the lookout to do kind, encouraging things for young writers in whom he saw any merit. I have known many instances of his going out of his way to send kindly messages to young writers whom he had never seen, bidding them to be of good cheer, and telling them that he was convinced there was sound stuff in them, and that they had only to take his word for it and to persevere. One must have been a young and obscure writer to appreciate the value of a stimulus like that."

Mr. McCarthy has more to say of George Eliot than of any other writer, and contributes not a little to our knowledge of her personal home life. He says:

"I went occasionally to her Sunday afternoon gatherings at The Priory, in the region of Regent's Park. Herbert Spencer was a frequent visitor there, and Professor Huxley and Professor Tyndall and many other men, mostly scientific. There is a legend that George Eliot never liked to talk about her novels. I can only say that she started the subject with me one day. It was, to be sure, about a picture some painter had sent her, representing a scene in 'Silas Marner,' and she called my attention to it, and said that, of all her novels, 'Silas Marner' was her favorite. I ventured to disagree with her, and to say that 'The Mill on the Floss' was my favorite. She entered into the discussion quite genially, just as if she were talking about the works of some stranger, which I think is the very perfection of the manner authors ought to adopt in talking about their books.

"I was at her house one day when she was in perfectly childlike delight over a box of biscuits she had received from some unknown admirer in Boston. She was proud of the gift, and I was honored with a specimen biscuit. It was, so far as I could see or taste, the ordinary brown biscuit of Boston, but to her it meant ever so much more. It was a tribute of sympathy—of admiration—from a country where she had never been, and where she knew that she was appreciated. . . .

"George Eliot seemed at first, to people who did not know her, to be affected in manner. She had a languid, monotone voice, and spoke usually in a minor key. There was a sentimental tone about her that made newcomers fancy she was purposely going in for languorous ways; but one very soon found that it was quite her natural way of talking. She was utterly free from affectation of languor or of anything else. She was an admirable hostess. She did not talk much herself, but she talked enough to keep the conversation going. If any pause occurred, she easily and naturally filled it up, and quietly started something new. She always kept the conversation general, and at all events did her best to prevent it from degenerating into little broken backwaters of talk."

Of still another writer Mr. McCarthy speaks. It requires a rather violent effort of imagination to conceive of the author of "The Buried Life" and "Balder Dead" familiarly addressed as "Matt," but we learn from Mr. McCarthy that this was his designation in the flesh, as shown in the following amusing skit:

"Matthew Arnold I met very often in his later years. I met him first at the hospitable home of the late Dean Stanley, under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. I had written a chapter of literary history in which I had described Matthew Arnold as 'a miniature Goethe.' I thought then, and I still think, that no higher praise could be given to a man of our time. I am sure Arnold, if he had ever read it, perfectly understood my criticism in that sense. But dear Dean Stanley was a humorist who loved his good-natured joke, and presented me to Matthew Arnold in a very unceremonious fashion:

"Look here, Matt, here is the man who says you are nothing but a miniature Goethe!"

"If I were only anything like that!" Arnold answered, with his sweet smile."

CASTELAR AS A WRITER.

THE literary eminence of Spain's great republican—best known to the world as a statesman and orator—has received little attention in the American newspaper comments on his death. A writer in *La Ilustración Española y Americana*, however, devotes an article wholly to his work as an author. The critic, Señor Eugenio Sellés, is not lacking in enthusiasm. A just estimate of Castelar as a writer, he says, requires, "not a necessarily brief article such as this, but whole volumes, ample time for writing them, and broad knowledge on which to base them; for thus extensive are the dimensions of the task."

Don Eugenio says that Castelar was not technically a poet, tho he might have been had he wished, for in his speeches and writings we find the true spirit of poetry. He did indeed write a few verses in his younger days—he would not have been true Spaniard had he not; but he soon turned to the more strenuous affairs of state. He also wrote a few dramatic pieces in dialog form, but they were unsuited to the stage, and in their lack of warmth, says Señor Sellés, resemble the dialogs of Plato or of Renan. It was as a novelist, critic, and historian that Castelar attained his real literary successes. In the novel, both at the commencement of his career and throughout his life of fruitful effort, he found congenial scope for his eminent aptitude in narration and description, and for his wide knowledge of men. Says Don Eugenio:

"He could sin occasionally, it is true, tho always venially, against some of the canons of literary precept; he could be deficient in the art of composing a plot, of distributing the interest of an action, of measuring in due proportion the literary rations which he was to serve out to his reader; but when once he arrived at the topmost summits, when the wings of his genius could be outspread in an atmosphere appropriate to their magnitude, one surrenders before the grandeur of the thought and is carried away by the miracles of expression, so forceful as to make us bend the knee as tho, raised to the heights of Sinai, we heard about us the songs of angelic hosts.

"The Sister of Charity,' 'The History of a Heart,' 'The Sunset of Liberty,' 'The Sigh of the Moor,' and 'Fra Filipo Lippi'—these are not, to be sure, pages of such consuming interest as holds us spellbound with wakeful eyes, and then vanishes afterward like an intangible dream of the night. His pages are not of a type which pass and are forgotten; they present to us something which remains in the spirit and which will leave its mark on the history of art."

Castelar excelled also in another species of literature, full of interest and instruction in its way—the narrative of travel. Says Señor Sellés:

"His books entitled 'A Year in Paris' and 'Memories of Italy' have no equal in European literature. Free from the mere artifices of composition and from the limitations and prejudices of the masses, Castelar found himself here in his true element, one that befitted the breadth and openness of his mind. His crowded gallery of portraits surprises and attracts us. The descriptions here are true and exact, as tho reflected in a mirror of polished gold. Nowhere is there anything so beautiful as these marvels of Italian art delineated by the art of Castille."

As a critic, Castelar is worthy of high rank, says Señor Sellés. His "Life of Lord Byron," his "Lucan," and other biographical and critical writings were directed, not to the minutiae of technical criticism, but rather to the spiritual and intellectual content. His mind was not of the dissecting, botanizing variety, but was eminently constructive and inspiring—he was a critic of the soul, as Don Eugenio phrases it. Yet it was not as critic, novelist, or biographer that Castelar finds his highest literary distinction. As a stylist he is unique, without predecessor or successor in contemporary letters, as he certainly was without a peer as an orator since the death of Webster. As to this unique literary merit Don Eugenio says:

"He has created a style which can neither be parodied nor imi-

tated. That which in him is natural and just seems in others swelling and turgid. That which in him is full and round would appear in others pointless, paltry, and ridiculous affectation. His grand periods and long enumerations are read or listened to with awe; it appears that no other human strength is capable of attempting them without failing. But to Castelar it was given to be adjudged the crown of sovereign majesty in style. His idea takes to itself the reality of a living body, the image in his mind becomes a plastic picture, and his word has the sonorousness of a canticle. . . . To sum up, had he been born mute, he would have been the first writer of this century. His grandeur as an orator choked and held back his literary greatness, which nevertheless was sufficient to immortalize his name."

As a sedative to this somewhat perfervid Latin estimate of Castelar's power as a writer, the following characterization from *The Spectator* (June 3) may be of value:

"The late Señor Castelar attempted to be a philosopher. An enthusiast for the principles of 1789, he deduced from those principles a general doctrine of Republican political philosophy. It was a high and noble doctrine unsullied by any vulgar element; on its ethical side it left nothing to be desired, for it set forth liberty as man's highest good, and left him free to pursue his activities unhampered by civil or religious tyranny. Señor Castelar also plunged into the great sea of metaphysics. He studied German philosophy and English psychology, and he tried, in his vague tho brilliant way, to work out a kind of philosophy of history. We doubt whether any trained thinker would make much of his writings on these high themes, tho so brilliant a mind could scarcely fail to impart hints and suggestions in this field of inquiry. But while Castelar was thus apparently a citizen of the world and a cosmopolitan seeker after truth, he was yet a Spaniard, with the singular dominant weakness of the Spanish race as satirized and portrayed for all time by the greatest of Spanish writers. What, above all things, is it that Cervantes intends us to see in 'Don Quixote'? The story was written as a satire on the absurdities to which chivalry had been carried in Spain; but it is more than that. It is the analysis of a mind unable to see things as they are, and it may be believed that, in setting forth this type of mind, Cervantes was as truly analyzing the leading weakness of his countrymen as was Goethe in 'Werther' when exhibiting the ridiculous sentimentalism of young Germany in the latter half of the last century. Whatsoever the cause may be, Spain has been afflicted beyond any other Western nation with the capacity for self-delusion, with the inability to see things as they are. . . .

"Emilio Castelar's great claim to admiration and to fame was his oratorical power. Doubtless it was an oratory that would not have appealed to an English audience, for it was glowing hot with the Southern sun, and luxuriant as a tropical forest. The ideal English oratory is a speech made up in the main body of solid argument enlivened here and there by good stories, and with a peroration whose dominant note is moral feeling. But the most passionate declamation of Fox, the most tremendous whirlwind of eloquence of O'Connell, the most fervid moral appeal of Bright, were cold, were almost like scientific demonstrations, when compared with the habitual style and tone of Castelar. We can not quarrel with such speeches, however they may disagree with our taste. The business of the orator is to make an immediate impression, to dominate absolutely the thoughts, feelings, aspirations, of his hearers, to compel them by a hypnotic influence to share in the unseen emotions and convictions of his own personality. This Castelar did. He knew his countrymen, and he knew what would appeal to them. He achieved instant success, and that can alone be the test of oratory. It is recorded that after his noble and wonderful speech in favor of religious liberty, delivered in the Cortes in 1876, even his Clerical opponents hung on his words and greeted him with enthusiastic applause, while his friends embraced him in the tribune. In a sense, no such orator has lived in our time; and while we may differ from many of Castelar's specific opinions, and may criticize some episodes in his career, we may also with full conviction and much thankfulness say that his brilliant oratory was always dedicated to noble and generous ideals. He scorned materialism, he had faith in liberty, he loved his fellow man. Which of us can desire or deserve a higher tribute?"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Poet-Laureate's Intercessional.—Mr. Alfred Austin is still the butt of many jests, whether he writes an official poem or merely uses his pen to indite a prose epistle. Lately some one referred to him in a London newspaper as "Sir Alfred Austin," and Mr. Austin at once took occasion to write to *The Times*—that unfailing resort of every aggrieved Englishman—to point out that his proper designation was not Sir Alfred, but simply Mr. Alfred Austin. The London *Truth* takes this letter and the publication of the recent list of new titles, given by the Queen as "Birthday Honors," as a text for the following poem:

An Intercessional.

"The Fount will play again next week,
The 'Birthday-Honors' list they'll print,
So, more in sorrow than in pique,
'Tis time I give a gentle hint:
I'll mention I'm not knighted yet,
Lest they forget—lest they forget!

"Since first my merits they up-summ'd,
And granted me my heart's desire,
They can not say I've not 'tum-tum'd'
Persistently my laureate lyre—
Ode, eclogue, madrigal, 'lay'-ette—
Still they forget—still they forget!

"In loyal accents I have lisped,
I've ranted in a jingo vein,
In ecstasy I've even crisped
The British Lion's mighty mane;
My Muse to turgid tasks I've set—
Yet they forget—yet they forget!

"Beneath a bright Italian sun
I've broken out in various spots—
A Tate and a Brady rolled in one,
A kind of courtly Dr. Watts;
Yet with no recompense I've met—
They still forget—they still forget!

"No wonder that my heart is sore
When at the feast I'm forced to see
'Sir Lewis' proudly walk before,
'Sir Edwin' take the *fas* from me;
I'm Laureate, 'tis true, and yet
They still forget—they still forget!

But hope, oft crushed, flies up once more—
They may pooh-pooh my futile rimes,
Yet how, I'd ask, can they ignore
My hint in yester morning's *Times*?
Methinks in Saturday's *Gazette*
They *can't* forget—they *can't* forget!"

L'ENVOI.

(Written after looking at the "*Times*" on Saturday last.)

"What's this? It is extremely odd!
Names stare at me from every line—
'Salt,' 'Armstrong,' 'Stanley,' 'Rennell Rodd,'
But there is not a sign of mine;
'Preece,' 'Pollitt,' 'Agnew,' 'Murton,' 'Rotton'—
They do forget—they have forgotten!"

A Proposed Kipling Trust.—The London *Academy* makes note of a new literary proposition which ought to arouse concern on the part of those who believe that we should continue to keep some phase of our existence free from the dictation of the rapidly multiplying trusts. The proposition is to form a syndicate which is to get complete control in America of all Mr. Kipling's writings. The *Academy* thereupon proceeds to construct a prospectus for the proposed syndicate, portions of which we reproduce:

KIPLING (Limited).

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and traffic in all the writings—prose, verse, or private letters—of the celebrated author, Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Kipling, who is at this moment the most famous writer now living, is still young, and there is promise that he has before him a considerable period of active productivity.

KIPLING (Limited).

The Company proposes to acquire not only Mr. Kipling's future

works and the work on which he is at present engaged, but also everything that may already exist. Negotiations are now afoot for the acquisition of letters written by Mr. Kipling as a child, for copybooks containing his earliest attempts at pothooks and hangers, and for a vast amount of other immature penmanship. These will be from time to time facsimiled in the illustrated papers and in due course sold by public auction, at (the Company feels convinced) a greatly enhanced figure.

KIPLING (Limited).

The Company will be vigilant that no imperial crisis shall pass without poetic comment from Mr. Kipling's pen. It trusts also that it will be successful in inducing Mr. Kipling to give to these political poems a form which shall be easily parodied; thus providing for increased publicity.

KIPLING (Limited).

In addition to such ordinary literary work as novels, short stories, and verses, Mr. Kipling, it is hoped, will agree to write every year no fewer than six strictly private letters on debatable public questions, which shall, in due course, find their way into the public press.

KIPLING (Limited).

A private wire will be affixed between Potsdam and the Company's offices, to facilitate the transmission of telegrams to Mr. Kipling from the German Emperor.

NOTES.

TWO medallion portraits—of Keats and of Lamb—have been placed at the doorway of the Passmore Free Library, Edmonton, England. Mr. Frederic Harrison, who made the presentation speech, said that Lamb had no second in prose, Keats no second in verse. According to Mr. Harrison, "the present engine-turned double-action system of teaching, with cramming, constant work at high pressure, and examination upon examination is not favorable to the cultivation of literary genius."

ANOTHER work in literary biography is shortly to appear—"Reminiscences of the Life of Edward P. Roe." Of it the *New York Times* says: "The death of the Rev. Mr. Roe occurred over ten years ago. His novels are still widely read by people who believe that every story should be adorned with a moral, and who are pleased if the writer gives plenty of incidents. The Rev. E. P. Roe was a master of incidents, and the moral always appeared in the last chapter in a mixed dish with the climax. In spite of these artistic blemishes, or possibly because of them, he is without doubt the most popular American novelist of this generation. And his 'Reminiscences' will certainly please the myriad readers of his novels, just as children are pleased with a peep behind the scenes at a pantomime."

THE whole "Affaire Dreyfus" is summed up in a little volume of about 100 pages entitled "The Dreyfus Story," by Richard W. Hale, a Boston lawyer. The *New York Times* says of it:

"He does not write for experts of the case, but it is his humble desire that the reader may be able to put down the book at the end and say: 'I think I understand now what it is all about.' There is no doubt that the general reader will be able to do this. Mr. Hale writes simply and with great clearness, and with a marvelous trick at condensation. The story is brought down to the present day—the eve of the decision of the case before the Cour de Cassation. In his chapter, 'The Legal Situation,' the author deals intelligently with a theme that is little understood by Americans, and is hence less appreciated."

RIDER HAGGARD has recently written a book called "A Farmer's Year" which is an account of the author's own observations on his farm in Surrey, where Mr. Haggard has lived the life of an English squire and son of a squire since long before he was heard of as a novelist. A recent writer says of the book:

"You read of corn, of beets, potatoes, of horses, cows, sheep, of rabbits, foxes, of crows, swallows, and then there are absurd comments on landlords, publicans, and farm laborers. You get an insight into English rural politics. Then Mr. Rider Haggard tells you of old churches, parsons, clerks, choirs. Many are his experiences. He has reared a pony, and the beast shows temper, and when harnessed flings himself on the ground, and cuts his knees, thus taking, 'in all probability, eight or ten pounds off his value.' Now comes in good advice: 'No young horse should be driven without knee-caps.' Ventilate your haystacks, Mr. Rider Haggard tells you. School matters, religious service, charities, all occupy the writer's attention. There is a certain tempered conservatism which pervades 'A Farmer's Year.' With his broad and extensive reading, many are the references to English country ways of two and three hundred years ago, and he draws on his African experiences. Mr. Rider Haggard's 'She' may be read for some time to come, but his experiences as a farmer will certainly be a lasting contribution to English agricultural life at the close of the nineteenth century. If Mr. Hardy is theoretical in regard to the English rustic, Mr. Rider Haggard's acquaintance with him is practical and exact."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS OLD AGE?

A NEW theory of old age and death has just been promulgated by the eminent Russian zoologist and bacteriologist, Professor Mechnikoff, whose name is best known for his theory that the resistance of the organism to disease depends on the activity of the white-blood corpuscles in attacking and destroying germs. These same corpuscles, according to this authority, play an important part in the transition from youth and vigor to old age. We translate from the St. Petersburg *Novosti* the following brief summary of the professor's theory:

"Every organ of our body is composed of two kinds of cells—common and, as it were, noble cells. The noble cells determine the peculiar functions of the organs. . . . The common cells do not differ from each other; they are identical in all the organs, and their only function is to connect and hold together the noble cells.

"Between these two kinds of cells there goes on an incessant struggle. The noble cells are stronger and for a long time they prevail—that is, they successfully resist. But eventually the struggle exhausts them, and the preponderance passes to the common cells. This signalizes the beginning of old age. The noble cells are crowded more and more, the common ones growing in size at their expense and interfering with the functions of the organ. Hence the abnormal, diseased appearance of the organs, and the increasing difficulties in the way of living. Ultimately the performance of the functions becomes entirely impossible, and we have death. [Mechnikoff gives the technical term *macrophagi* to the connective-tissue cells, while the noble cells, the leucocytes, he calls *microphagi*.]

"If, then, the subjugation of the noble by the common cells, after a protracted struggle, is the cause of decrepitude and shrunken old age, is it not possible to reinforce the former and stave off their defeat? If not, is it possible to weaken the common cells by some artificial means? Professor Mechnikoff is of the opinion that it will prove easier to do the latter than the former. We possess the means of destroying certain kinds of cells in the organism. For example, it is possible to inoculate birds in such a way as to destroy the red corpuscles in their blood without affecting the white ones. There is nothing improbable in the belief that a substance will be discovered which, introduced into the human body, will exert a destructive or restraining effect on the common cells, without incapacitating them for their proper function, and thus strengthen and prolong the life of the noble ones."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY DO CUT APPLES CHANGE COLOR?

THE rapid discoloration of the exposed cut surface of an apple is so common a thing that probably few have ever thought it in any way worthy of interest; yet, according to Mr. G. C. Nuttall, who writes on the subject in *Knowledge* (London, June 1), the reason was long sought in vain, and light has only recently been thrown upon it. It is apparently connected with what is still a chemical mystery, the existence of certain substances that cause chemical change without being in any way affected by it themselves. Says Mr. Nuttall:

"The latest and most thorough explanation is one lately put forward by a chemist named Lindet, and it is an explanation of considerable interest. Within the cells of the tissues which make up the fleshy part of the apple—the part that is eaten—there is produced in their jelly-like contents a certain product to which the name malase or laccase has been variously given; and this product belongs to a curious class of substances known as enzymes. . .

"Now, an enzyme is a production of the activity of the cell which has the unique power of influencing other substances in its neighborhood, and yet remaining unaltered in any way itself. It can exert influence without apparently being affected by doing

so. Its own constitution is stable, but it possesses power to act, even at a distance, on certain of its surroundings, and produces great effects on the constitution of other matter, in some way not yet thoroughly comprehended. It will be seen at once that this is a very different thing from ordinary chemical action. . . . Enzymes stand in a position of great interest nowadays when the search among the beginnings of life is so intense, and when the effort to prove or disprove spontaneous generation—the origin of life from the non-living—is so keenly maintained by chemists and biologists, for in one instance certainly where very careful and exact study has been made of an enzyme it is suggested that the substance stands midway between the organic and the inorganic, that it is the stepping-stone across the gulf which has hitherto divided the great world of the living from that which has never known life."

This particular enzyme in the apple is at the bottom of the discoloration business—at least, according to the present explanation. Its peculiarity is that it causes the oxygen of the air to unite with the tannin in the apple, forming dark-colored compounds. Says the writer:

"It is obvious that tho the malase is probably always present in the cells, it can not exert its influence to any purpose while the apple is whole, and surrounded by a firm clear skin, for the air can not obtain admission until the peel is removed or the apple cut through, and hence there is no free oxygen to work with. But when the cells have been exposed the air enters, the malase transfers, in some mysterious way, the oxygen, the tannin is changed in nature, and the cells are dyed with the products. It is by no means certain that the malase and the tannin must be side by side in the same cells for this effect to take place. Lindet is inclined to think they are not, and that the malase exerts its influence for some distance, but this is a question which calls for further research before any more definite answer can be given."

We are told, in conclusion, that similar enzymes cause the discoloration of other fruits and vegetables, and also the darkening, or so-called "browning," of white wines. For this class of oxidizing enzymes the name of "oxydase" has been suggested.

Liquefied Hydrogen.—This latest product of scientific activity is, it would seem, still more remarkable than liquid air. Says the London correspondent of *The Sun*, New York, June 19: "In connection with the centenary celebrations of the Royal Institution this week Professor Dewar gave a remarkable demonstration with liquid hydrogen. As is well known, the task of obtaining this gas in a fluid condition has been exceptionally difficult. Liquid air, the production of which comparatively lately astounded the world, is now made by the quart. Some months ago it cost no more than a good champagne, and now hopeful savants are talking of producing it almost as cheaply as ale. But liquid hydrogen, as the professor remarked, is quite another affair; it is very costly to manufacture and very difficult to keep, as it is extremely volatile. Radiation must be checked as far as possible, and so the office of preventing hydrogen from again vanishing into a gas is assigned to liquid air. That, in fact, was constituted its jailer. Thus imprisoned, it was 'ladled' from its receptacle and shown in a tube to the audience. The temperature of liquid hydrogen is extraordinarily low. It was speckled with a light dust, which was nothing else than the frozen air which accidentally gained admission. Oxygen, sealed up in a tube and immersed, speedily became solid. But this fluid is so light that cork sinks in it like a stone. The temperature of its boiling-point—that is, the temperature at which it passes back into the state of gas—is almost inconceivably low, only 21° above the absolute zero. This is the lowest point which the experimenter has yet been able to reach. One thinks 20° below the zero of the Fahrenheit scale to be rather surprising, but the liquid hydrogen in the tube exhibited at the Royal Institution was more than 420° below that zero. Life in such a temperature would be impossible. The human body would be petrified. Motion, in the ordinary sense of the term, would be impossible. This, or something like it, is the temperature of space, so far as this phrase has any meaning. Where no matter is, there heat is impossible, and tho a something may be present in space which can transmit

light, it can not translate the latter into heat. But here, in the lecture-room, is exhibited a liquid almost as cold as the vacuity of space. The possibilities of this discovery are great. Professor Dewar showed how, by the use of liquid hydrogen, an almost perfect vacuum could be produced."

A PIONEER OF SCIENCE.

THE Royal Institution has just been celebrating its centenary in London. It is a curious thing that while our own Smithsonian Institution was founded by an Englishman, its British sister was established by an American, Benjamin Thompson, later Count Rumford. Says *Industries and Iron* of the work of the Royal Institution:

"Altho intended rather to popularize science and to create an interest in its development among rich patrons, the Royal Institution has gone considerably beyond that, and it only needs mention of the names of Sir Humphry Davy, Michael Faraday, and John Tyndall—the three predecessors of Lord Rayleigh—to prove its value to the scientific world. Sir Benjamin Thompson, who was also Count Rumford, had the idea of establishing a means of diffusing knowledge on the arts and manufactures which go to make up the comforts of domesticity. Exhibitions loomed large in his plan and catholicity characterized its conception, for among the list of things thus to be brought to the public gaze were lime-kilns, bridges, kitchen stoves, and culinary appliances generally. But altho something less than its ultimate scope was intended by the founder, it quickly assumed the wider shape. There were fifty-eight original subscribers of 50 guineas each who met Sir Joseph Banks, who, in 1799, was president of the Royal Society, and framed the petition for a royal charter, which was granted, and the house purchased in Albemarle Street, where the Institution has since been located, having entered into possession on June 5, 1799.

"Without government help, and solely by the liberality of subscribers, it has been identified with many important researches in electricity, chemistry, and kindred subjects. The present chemical laboratory was built by the generosity of the late Mr. Alfred Davis, and the more recent acquisition of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory was founded and endowed by Dr. Ludwig Mond. Granted a continuance of such benefactors the influence and value of the Royal Institution is not likely to diminish during the second century of its existence."

Science, June 16, says on the same subject:

"The Institution has undoubtedly been fortunate in the professors who have worked in its laboratories. But even genius can not do much without opportunity, and, therefore, some of the credit is deserved by the long succession of officers and members of the committee of managers, who have for a hundred years looked after its business affairs and guided it safely through many vicissitudes, not only without fee or emolument, but at the expense of much time and not infrequently of much money. . . . Mention, too, must be made of what the members themselves have done. Over and above their regular subscriptions, they, with their friends, have contributed since 1863 something like £13,000 to the fund for the promotion of experimental research, and it is safe to say that had it not been for this fund English science in general would have been the poorer, and the Royal Institution in particular would not possess the international reputation it bears to-day—a reputation won, be it remembered, in the good old English way, without state subvention or government aid. Modern scientific research daily becomes more costly, because apparatus grows in delicacy and complication on the one hand, and in size and weight on the other, and thus there arises a proportionate increase in the need for individual generosity. The fact that such pecuniary aid has been forthcoming in the last century warrants the expectation that the stream of benefactors to the Royal Institution will not fail in the next, and that they will enable it to point to as proud a record on its second centenary as it now does on its first."

Music Study and Nervous Disease.—"Dr. Waetzhold, a specialist in nervous diseases whose opinion is an authority in Germany, has just published an article," says *La Science*

Illustrée, June 3, "in which he asserts that the abuse of music in general and of the piano in particular predisposes directly to most kinds of neurosis, chlorosis, dyspepsia, brain trouble, and other maladies of this type. By 'abuse' the author means, for example, the premature age at which parents cause young children to begin the study of the piano, prolonged exercise at scales by young girls for three or four hours a day, etc. According to the observations of Dr. Waetzhold on 1,000 women who had begun piano lessons at the age of twelve years, more than 600 are to-day subject to some form of nervous disease. On the other hand, of 1,000 women that had never touched a piano, scarcely 100 had ever suffered from nerve troubles. The author declares in conclusion that the study of the piano should never be begun before the age of sixteen years."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DETECTION OF COLOR-BLINDNESS.

TESTS for the detection of color blindness have come to possess great practical importance on account of the necessity of subjecting railroad employees to them. An engineer who can not tell a red from a green light may be the means of sacrificing the lives of hundreds of people. To devise a test that shall be rigid and yet absolutely fair to those who are required to pass it is no easy task. One of the favorite methods is the so-called "wool test," where the person tested is required to match skeins of colored worsted. Dr. Scripture, of Yale, has recently devised a new apparatus which he regards as superior to this, altho it is simpler and does not take up so much time. It is now in use on the New York Central Railroad and is said to be very successful. Says *The Railroad Gazette*:

"Mr. Scripture says that he has among his students one who is absolutely perfect at the wool test, but who is nevertheless color blind. His eyes are abnormally acute for differences in color, but he has only two fundamental sensations instead of three. A second student has perfect color-vision for objects near by, but is practically color-blind for objects which are distant or are weakly illuminated. To discover these classes of persons, says Mr. Scripture, it is necessary not merely to have them sort shades of some color, but to name certain fundamental and familiar colors.

"The instrument described is similar in appearance to that described by Dr. Williams, of Boston, in *The Railroad Gazette* of October 8, 1897, tho very much smaller. Two disks, about six inches in diameter, are fixed on a single axis, supported by a convenient handle for holding the whole instrument in one hand. One disk has three openings, in which are gray glasses, the first one being a very dark smoked glass, the second a ground glass (perfectly white), and the third a light smoked glass. The other disk, revolving behind the first one, has twelve openings, filled with different colored glasses, which, by revolving the disk, may be brought in line with either one of the three openings in the front disk. Thus thirty-six possible combinations are provided for. The twelve glasses are mainly reds, greens, and grays. By having the openings numbered, an examination may be made by any person with the requisite intelligence to correctly record the numbers and the names given by the person being tested to each color shown to him.

"Trainmen are said to like this method because it seems to them more like the signals they encounter in actual service. Not being required to name unfamiliar colors gives the men a feeling that the test is a fair one."

The Advance of the Plague.—Commenting on the news that the plague has obtained a foothold in Egypt, which state of things it regards as a menace to Europe, *The Hospital*, June 3, says: "Roughly, we know that plague is in some way connected with filth and insanitation, with rats, and fleas, and bugs, and other forms of biting vermin, with overcrowding and want of light and air, and with the state of body which results from the use of innutritious food; and when we see that in Eastern countries, however much the natives may suffer, the English mostly escape attack, we are apt to feel that Europe need not fear. But the English who thus escape are the cleanly and well-fed English,

not the English of the slums; and much as we may hope from the general measures of sanitation which during the past twenty years have so greatly changed the conditions of life in most Northern capitals, so far as public sanitation is concerned, we know too well what are the conditions of the dwellings which serve as homes for thousands—nay, for millions—of the people of this continent, to feel any confidence that Europe is proof from an attack of plague. As we have just said, the conditions in the midst of which, as all history shows, plague is apt to occur are well enough known, however little we may be able to demonstrate the part which each of them plays in its propagation. And who will assert that the conditions which we have enumerated do not exist in London—here at our very doors?" How did the disease reach Egypt? A correspondent of *The British Medical Journal* says: "The origin of the outbreak has not been traced, and as all the cases of plague which have been met with occurred in persons who have not been to the Red Sea coasts for either commercial or religious purposes the explanation of the outbreak is difficult. One theory, which seems credible, is that the infection has been brought to the city by pilgrims from Mecca, and that the disease exists in the town to a greater extent than is known, and was in all probability prevalent before the present cases occurred. This is so constantly the case in Eastern countries that it is exceedingly likely to be true of Alexandria."

RED LIGHT AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

OUR forefathers believed that there was virtue in red light, especially in the treatment of smallpox. Not long ago there was a "blue-light" craze, when the pendulum swung to the other extreme. Now we are on the return swing, it appears, a German authority having pronounced in favor of the red end of the spectrum. Of course, light of all colors is present in ordinary daylight, so the benefit, if any, must proceed from the exclusion of the rays other than the red. Says *The Lancet*:

"In our conscious superiority to our forefathers we have been used to look with contempt on their practise of treating cases of smallpox by means of red light in the form of red blinds, curtains, and coverlets, but with our present knowledge of the chemical and physical action of the different rays of the spectrum and the influence of light and darkness on life in its highest and lowest manifestations we may have felt a suspicion that, whatever the theory of the medieval physicians, their practise may have had a scientific basis. In the last number of the *Zeitschrift für Krankenpflege* we find that it has been tried, and apparently with remarkable results, in the treatment of measles. A child, eight years of age, having sickened with an attack of measles of more than usual severity, was on the second day brought under the influence of the rays of least refrangibility, the windows being fitted with red blinds and a photographer's lamp with an orange-yellow globe being used for artificial light. In three hours the rash had disappeared, the fever had subsided, and the child was playing cheerfully, complaining only of want of light. The blinds were consequently removed, when three hours later the medical man was summoned to find that the eruption and fever had returned and the child was weak and prostrate. The red light having been resumed the rash disappeared in little over two hours, as did the fever, this time permanently. In two more days the cough had ceased and the child was well in every respect. The brother and sister and a fourth patient infected from the first case were treated in the same way and with like success. In the great epidemic of smallpox in 1871-72 some cases were reported as having been kept in dark rooms with great benefit, especially as regards the pustulation and pitting. Clearly what virtue there may be in this method lies in the exclusion of actinic rays and the substitution of red or orange light for total darkness has obvious advantages, as in the case of photographic manipulations."

Victorium—Another New Element.—Sir William Crookes has announced his discovery of what he believes to be a new element. In his work on the fractionation of yttria, he found in a photograph of a spectrum not visible to the eye a group of lines indicating a new element. This he proposes to call victo-

rium, in honor of the Queen (who is in her eightieth year). *The Chemist and Druggist* publishes the following account of the new element, as given by Sir William: "Victoria [the oxid of victorium] is an earth characterized by a group of lines in the spectrum. In chemical characters it differs from yttria in many respects. . . . Tested by its position in a series of earths obtained by fractional precipitation with dilute ammonia, victoria is found to be less basic than yttria and more basic than most of the earths of the terbia group. The atomic weight of victorium is probably near 117. In the purest state in which it has yet been prepared victoria is of pale-brown color."

WHY ARE POISONS POISONOUS?

THIS question is grappled with by Prof. C. F. Crowley in a brief article entitled "The Cause of Toxicity." Professor Crowley concludes that the specific action of irritant poisons is due to the effect of molecular motion on the nerve terminals. He says in *The Druggists' Circular*:

"A thoughtful mind asks, Why does this or that particular thing kill; what makes it poisonous? Why does quinin not have the same effect as the [poisonous] alkaloids—surely the properties of an alkaloid are not due to the elements which make it up? Every day charred hydrocarbons—burnt bread, pie, and cake—furnish us with a large quantity of carbon. The proteids of meat and eggs supply nitrogen, and we drink hydrogen and oxygen in the form of water to the extent of quarts a day. If the individual elements are not poisonous, then why should they be so combinedly?"

"The faddist warped by the study of structural formulæ will suggest that the grouping of the atoms in the molecule produces the toxic effect. This is perhaps to some extent true. Just as the arrangement of the furniture in a room can produce a pleasing or a discordant effect upon the retina—so one arrangement of atoms in a molecule may have one effect on the nerve terminals while another arrangement would have another effect."

"In order to thoroughly understand the real effects of toxic alkaloids we must lose sight of the old superstition that molecules have fixed shape. Molecules have no shape. The atoms populating a molecular city are in constant motion, and molecules are just as devoid of shape and fixity as our solar system. The atoms are in motion, and that which we call molecular motion is a resultant force—the differential or algebraic sum of the atomic motions. Nerve terminals recognize, are affected by molecular movements. All impressions from without are carried to the centers within by first being produced at the nerve terminal in the form of motion."

"An alkaloid is absorbed into the circulation and carried along till, reaching a nerve terminal, its impress is made there by its molecular motion. This is the beginning, its physiological effect; but should the quantity of the alkaloid absorbed be so great that the molecular motion continues to irritate the nerve terminal and the physiological effect be superemphasized, we call it a case of poisoning. A river flowing smoothly on its course does little damage to a wharf, but a huge steamer in its current striking the wharf with its propeller wheels in full motion might become entangled and grind everything to pieces; so it is with alkaloids taken into the blood current as regards their action on its nerve terminals."

Alterations in the Organisms of Disease.—"It has been long customary," says *The Hospital*, "to divide bacteria into two main classes, those which are capable of exciting disease in men and animals and those which do not possess this power. The tendency of recent bacteriological researches, however, is to show that no such clearly defined distinction can be made." Under altered circumstances harmless bacilli seem capable of taking on true disease-producing properties. "Vincent has made an interesting series of experiments with two varieties of bacteria—the bacillus megatherium commonly found in garden soil, and the potato bacillus. Both these organisms have up to the present time been regarded as pure saprophytes [bacteria that grow only on dead organisms] which when inoculated into animals give rise to no symptoms of disease. By successive cultures within collo-dion capsules placed in the peritoneal sac of guinea-pigs it has

now been found possible to completely alter the characters of these organisms. Their method of growth in all media becomes totally unlike what it was formerly." And if injected into animals they excite a specific disease which is fatal in a few hours. "These experiments," continues *The Hospital*, "throw a light upon the very obscure question of the origin of diseases, and help to explain the return of certain epidemics and isolated outbreaks of disease. A germ-inhabiting soil or water may through countless generations be innocuous until, under altered conditions, its characters become changed, and it acquires a virulence of such intensity as to excite disease processes in the human subject or in animals. As we have already pointed out, these facts will, if substantiated, do much to explain the mystery which surrounds the occurrence of some sporadic cases of typhus fever, and of localized and otherwise inexplicable outbreaks of enteric fever and diphtheria. They also accentuate the necessity for hygiene and cleanliness in life, for it is to be noted that these organisms, and we may also presume the organisms of all diseases, are foreign to the human economy, being introduced as extraneous matter from without."

Early Work in Wireless Telegraphy.—"There is nothing new under the sun." After the development of an invention we can usually find that some one who was ahead of his age experimented on it years before and was regarded as a crank for so doing. *The Electrical World* calls attention to the fact that experiments made in England by Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, in 1879, and by Henry in this country still earlier, point directly toward space-telegraphy. As abstracted by *Science* the article tells us that Professor Hughes "was experimenting with his microphone and induction-balance, and found that the microphone produced a sound in the receiver even when it was placed several feet distant from the coils through which an intermittent current was passing and not in any other way connected. He found that the whole atmosphere, even in several rooms distant from there, would be invisibly changed and that this could be noticed with a microphone and telephone-receiver. He experimented on the best form of receiver for these invisible electric rays, which he found would pass over great distances through walls, etc. He found that carbon contacts or a piece of coke resting on bright steel were very sensitive and self-restoring receivers. A loose contact between metals, while equally sensitive, required restoring. He also used the microphone as a relay in detecting such rays. He endeavored to discover the best receiver so as to utilize such waves for the transmission of messages. He showed his experiments to a number of well-known physicists at that time. The distance was 60 feet in the building, but he also took the instrument on the street, and walked away from the transmitter, obtaining signals up to 500 yards. He claimed the existence of the waves at that time, but was unable to convince others of their presence. He also calls attention to still earlier experiments of Professor Henry, of Princeton (United States), which were published by the Smithsonian Institution, vol. i., p. 203, the date being probably about 1850; he magnetized a needle in a coil 30 feet distant, and also by a discharge of lightning eight miles distant."

Seeing into the Brain.—The curious colored figures often seen when the eyes are closed are generally believed to be due to stimulation of the retina. Professor Scripture of Yale, however, thinks that he has experimental evidence that they are due to direct disturbance of the brain. The importance of this fact, if it be a fact, is thus noted by Dr. Scripture in a letter to *Science*: "The problem is really one of importance. If this light is cerebral, we have a means of distinctly observing some of the phenomena in the brain. The cerebral figures are intimately associated with the contents of dreams. I believe also that the forms of the figures of cerebral light are intimately connected with the phenomena of nutrition in the brain. I find at the present time that my figures are quite different from those which I have been accustomed to observing in past years; this may correspond to a radical change in the condition of the nervous system which I have observed to have taken place during the past six months. I find also that the figures on first awakening from sleep are very different from those that are seen when the mind becomes fully

awake. Systematic observations by medical men may show that diagnostic conclusions can be obtained by asking patients to describe their cerebral figures. The question at the present time concerns the sufficiency of the observations. If they are correct and reliable, there is, I believe, no escape from the conclusion that the figures are cerebral. I can see no reason to believe that my carefully and repeatedly made observations are erroneous, but it is highly desirable to have them confirmed by other observers."

The Disposal of Dust.—Commenting on the reported use of blasts of compressed air to blow away the dust from ornamental metal work, elevator-cages, etc., in New York office-buildings, *Cosmos* says (June 10): "Logic seems to be no better developed in the United States than in our own country. We have heard recently of the wise and draconian measures adopted there, in the name of hygiene, against spitters, but lo! at the same time they are setting up apparatus to get rid of dust by dispersing it through the atmosphere, an essentially anti-hygienic proceeding. . . . The dust thus dislodged will of course settle elsewhere and will not find a permanent resting-place till it reaches the mucous membrane of some patient or penetrates to his lungs. We may therefore hope to accomplish in this way, before long, the poisoning of the whole population."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Are False Teeth Unhealthful.—A Boston physician, Dr. Simpson, maintains, according to *Cosmos*, "that the use of artificial teeth is bad for old persons, because it enables them to eat meat. The teeth, he affirms, fall out naturally at a certain age, because nature means that at this particular time of life we should limit ourselves to a vegetable diet. Dr. Simpson insists that his ideas on this point are by no means as paradoxical as they may seem to some people."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE centenary of the use of nitrous oxid as an anesthetic will occur in November next, we are told by *The Medical Times*.

IN a recent number of *The Critic*, the editors publish an excellent portrait of Prof. F. A. March of Lafayette College, with the assurance that it is the latest and best picture of the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, the distinguished Yale paleontologist.

"CHEESE," said some wiseacre long ago, "digests everything but itself." "Never was there a greater error perpetuated by a popular proverb," says a writer in *The National Druggist*, "(tho the class of sententious sayings, which pass for concrete wisdom, are responsible for many and great mistakes). It aids in the digestion of nothing, and being almost totally indigestible, simply adds another burden to an already overburdened digestive system. The feeling of comfort produced in a person of robust digestive faculties by partaking of a little—a very little—cheese is due entirely to the excitation of the flow of digestive fluid, provoked by the ingestion of a completely indigestible substance."

"THE beard," says *The British Medical Journal*, "has lately fallen under suspicion of being the haunt of bacilli. It has been hinted that surgeons who wish to keep inviolate the aseptic faith should for conscience' sake sacrifice what Parolles calls 'valor's excrement.' . . . But the beard may, we are now told, be a means of conveying infection quite apart from surgical operation. Dr. Schoull, of Tunis, has long been so convinced of the dangers which lurk in the beards and moustaches of men suffering from tuberculosis that he has made it a rule to insist on the thorough disinfection of these masculine adornments when the wearer will not consent to part with them. He has made experiments by inoculating material obtained from the hairs of the beard and moustache in guinea-pigs, and the results have convinced him that the danger to which he calls attention is a real one."

"UNTIL recently, as is generally known," says *Electricity*, "the use of electricity in any shape or form in Constantinople was strictly forbidden. The final triumph over the prejudices of the Sultan, who has always imagined that dynamo was a synonym for dynamite, is now said to have been due to a Spaniard and the cinematograph. This Spaniard, Don Ramirez by name, so the story runs, started a circus in Constantinople, and in order to be up to date imported a cinematograph. But the city authorities would not allow him to set his new instrument in operation because it had to be driven by the condemned electricity. In his difficulty he applied to his ambassador, who promised to do his best for him. During the next audience which he had with the Sultan, the wily diplomatist took occasion to enlarge on the wonders of the cinematograph, and interested the Sultan so much that Don Ramirez was ordered to bring his instrument to the palace. Moving scenes from the leading capitals of Europe were thrown on the screen for the delectation of the Sultan, with the result that permission was finally granted the Spaniard to install in his circus the first electric-light plant ever operated in Constantinople."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

REINCARNATION, HEREDITY, AND EVOLUTION.

SPENCER, Darwin, and other great scientists who have worked out the theory of evolution and brought the scientific world around to their views, have ignored the Oriental theory of reincarnation as a help in their search for the missing links in evolution. While neglecting to associate these two theories, according to the Swami Abhedananda, the Hindu lecturer now in America, scientists can never succeed in making evolution satisfactory to the mind. It is only through reincarnation that evolution can be made complete. Reincarnation is the logical sequence of evolution. To accept evolution without reincarnation is to fail to take account of the moral and spiritual processes going on in man, and these can never be ignored in the pursuit of truth.

The Swami, in defining reincarnation as it is understood in the Vedanta philosophy, says the soul or the self in man does not evolve, does not change; for if it did, it could not be immortal. Nothing that changes or dies is immortal. But the soul, so long as it is not free, is yoked to a subtle body which does evolve by reincarnating and manifesting itself again and again in gross bodies. This subtle body is composed of the subtle forces, such as the respiration, digestion, elimination, the passions and desires, and the intellectual processes of the brain. Death does not destroy or separate these five forces from the soul of any individual, except a Christ or Buddha whose soul has become free, and which does not need to reincarnate.

The next reincarnation is largely determined by the thoughts and desires of the individual at death. On this point the Vedanta philosophy says: "The thought, will, or desire which is extremely strong during lifetime will become predominant at the time of death and will mold the inner nature of the dying person. The newly molded inner nature will express in a new form." The thought, will, and desire having stamped themselves upon the subtle forces at the time of dissolution of the gross body, they proceed to find suitable environment for manifesting themselves in a new form. In other words, the child selects its parents and chooses its opportunity for being born. The evolutionists explain this through what they call the law of "natural selection." Parents are only the principal parts of environment in a reincarnating individual; but natural selection even in human evolution is made as unconsciously as it is made in the germination and growth of a plant.

The Swami then makes the claim that reincarnation does satisfactorily explain what heredity does not explain, namely, the wide difference between children in the same family, one child being born an idiot and his brother a genius. He says that Dr. August Weismann, in his theory of heredity, has pushed the continuity of the germ plasm to such an extent that it has come almost to the door of the doctrine of reincarnation. Dr. Weismann has denied the transmission of acquired characters, but contends that the germ plasm can be metaphorically described as a creeping root-stock from which plants arise at intervals, these latter representing the individuals of successive generations. But Weismann's theory, Vivekananda declares, falls to the ground in not being able to tell where the potential characters of the germ plasm originate. Weismann's answer is "from the common stock"; but what and where that common stock is Dr. Weismann does not tell us. Vedanta, however, does teach us that each of these germ plasms is but a reincarnating subtle body, containing potentially all the experiences, characters, tendencies, and desires which one had in one's previous life at the time of death, each individual soul contracts and remains in the form of the germ of life. It is for this reason, Vedanta says, that it is neither the will

of God nor the fault of parents that has formed the character of those children, but each child is responsible for its tendencies, capacities, powers, and character.

Proceeding from heredity to evolution, the latter, we are told, depends upon three laws: tendency to vary, natural selection, and the struggle for existence. Science has thus far failed completely to explain the innate tendency in all living creatures to vary, and there is nothing in evolution to account for the origin of man's moral and spiritual nature. It can scarcely be said that the lower animals manifest the rudiments of such a nature. Natural selection, then, can throw no light upon the origin of such a nature, and the struggle for existence, so manifest in all lower animal life and even in man, does tend to destroy it. The explanation of the theologians, that the spiritual nature has been superadded to the animal nature by some extra-cosmic spiritual agency, is not scientific, nor does it appeal to our reason. Vedanta accepts evolution, admits the laws of variation and natural selection, but goes a step beyond modern science by explaining the cause of that "tendency to vary." It says: "There was nothing in the end which was not also in the beginning."

The Swami quotes the following passage from an eminent English scientist, J. Arthur Thomson: "The world is one, not two-fold; the spiritual influx is the primal reality, and there is nothing in the end which was not also in the beginning." "But," continues the Swami,

"the evolutionists do not accept this truth. Let us understand it clearly. It means that which existed potentially at the time of the beginning of evolution has gradually manifested in various stages and grades of evolution. If we admit that a unicellular germ of life or a bioplasm, after passing through various stages of evolution, has ultimately manifested in the form of a highly developed human being, then we shall have to admit the potentiality of all the manifested powers in that germ or bioplasm, because the law is: 'That which exists in the end existed also in the beginning.' The animal nature, the higher nature mind, intellect, spirit, all these existed potentially in the germ of life. If we do not admit this law, then the problem will arise: How can non-existence become existent? How can something come out of nothing? How can that come into existence which did not exist before? Each germ of life, according to Vedanta, possesses infinite potentialities and infinite possibilities. The powers that remain latent have the natural tendency to manifest perfectly and to become actual. In their attempt they vary according to the surrounding environments, selecting suitable conditions, or remaining latent as long as circumstances do not favor them. Therefore variation, according to Vedanta, is caused by this attempt of the potential powers to become actual. When life and mind begin to evolve, the possibilities of action and reaction, hitherto latent in the germ of life, become real, and all things become, in a sense, new. Nobody can imagine the amount of latent power which a minute germ of life possesses until it expresses in gross form on the physical plane. By seeing the seed of a banyan-tree, one who has never seen the tree can not imagine what power lies dormant in it. A baby is born, we can not tell whether he will be a great saint, or a wonderful artist, or a philosopher, or an idiot, or a villain of the worst type."

Evolution reaches its highest fulfilment when the spirit manifests perfectly, when it becomes one with the universal spirit, or God. Man is the only animal in whom such perfect expressions of moral and spiritual nature are possible.

The Name "Catholic."—What is the correct title of the church that has for its sovereign head the pontiff at Rome? Should it be written "Roman Catholic" or simply "Catholic"? These questions have been up for discussion recently in religious papers representative of various Christian churches. Speaking from the Protestant point of view, *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati) defines the words "Holy Catholic Church" as used in the Apostles' Creed as meaning "universal" and applicable to

"the great body o. God's people in all lands and ages." It insists that the Roman Catholic church has no right to exclusive use of the word "Catholic." The New York *Freeman's Journal* takes issue with these statements. It declares that the word "Catholic" rightfully belongs to the church founded at Rome by St. Peter, and to no other. It quotes St. Augustin, St. Cyril of Jerusalem, and other church authorities in support of its contention. From this *The Journal* proceeds to say:

"It clearly appears from these early Christian writers that the term Catholic was the distinguishing mark of our church, and not a general term including heretics and schismatics who professed Christianity. The term was used by St. Augustin and St. Cyril of Jerusalem to exclude heretics and schismatics. In the same sense it was used by St. Pacian, who said: 'Christian is my name, Catholic is my surname; by the former I am called, by the latter I am distinguished. By the name of Catholic our society is distinguished from all heretics.' It was in this sense that the name Catholic was used in the Apostles' Creed, and it is not surprising that those Protestants who use that creed are troubled when they come to that word.

"It is too late for the modern sects—who until recently held the term Catholic in detestation—to snuggle to that name. It was appropriated centuries before they came into existence. They can not be robbed of it, because they never had it. The whole world knows what Catholic means; and it knows it does not mean Presbyterian, or Calvinist, or Methodist, or Lutheran, or Baptist, etc. And when these heretical sects begin to claim it the world laughs—which is the sensible thing for it to do, under the circumstances."

WOMEN'S HATS AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

THE newspapers do not seem to be content with the considerable degree of success which has attended their efforts to induce women to remove their hats when at the theater. The spirit of reform in general has a tendency to increase its hold upon its adherents, and perhaps for this reason these journalistic reformers are now reaching out for new fields of conquest. From the comments which we have seen, there appears to be a remarkable consensus of opinion in the masculine editorial mind, altho there are a few dissenters, that women should not longer display this article of feminine vanity—as they term it—in the sacred edifice. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (June 23) says:

"If it is possible to get rid of hats in a theater, where there is not supposed to be any particular consideration on the part of the audience, and a worldly demeanor is expected, surely it is theoretically possible to do the like in a church where every one is supposed to want to be good, and where even a woman with a new hat is not supposed to insist on obtruding that possession on the eye of the produce merchant behind her, when he is eager to fix his eyes on the countenance of his pastor. So when Plymouth Church asked for the lessening of hats there was considerable response, enough, at all events, to encourage the people of the Hanson Place Methodist Church to prefer a similar request. The deacons were afraid to ask this right out in meeting, so they posted notices at the doors, but few women paid any attention to them, and the appeal was considered a failure. As it is known that the pastor is in favor of the reform, however, and as women value the opinion of their ministers, it is probably not a failure, and one of these times they will no doubt be asked, right to their faces, to take off the obstructions, and some of them can not refuse."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, dissents from this view of the subject, and thinks there can be no comparison between the theater, where there is a spectacle to be observed, and the church, where one does not come for visual amusement. It says:

"After all there seems to be no good reason why in church the hat should not stay on the top of the feminine head. There is no irreligious or sacrilegious idea mixed up with it, and in many ways it is the highest sort of reverence for the member of the congregation to appear at the service in the best she has. It is an

homage of a particularly graceful and beautiful kind, at least, if that feeling lies behind the show and beauty that usually congregate."

The Brooklyn *Times*, under the heading "The Spread of Heresy," thinks that such a violation of an apostolic ordinance would set a bad precedent, and that other and worse violations might follow:

"The Higher Critics do not question the authority of the Scriptures. They point out what they believe to be errors or interpolations in the text or mistaken theories of authorship, such errors as were almost inevitable in the transcriptions and retractions by which only the copies of the sacred books could be multiplied before the invention of printing. But the clergymen who think that women should remove their hats during divine worship take bolder ground. They assert that the explicit mandate of St. Paul is devoid of authority now. Says the Rev. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, of the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church: 'What Paul said about women worshiping with uncovered heads does not apply in this case, or to modern circumstances generally.' Dr. Kraeling, of the Zion Lutheran Church, says that if St. Paul were to see some of the modern head-gear, he would be of modern mind and not so insistent that it be retained in the churches.

"The clergymen who lightly brush aside a plain mandate of Scripture with the airy remark that it amounts to nothing nowadays, make a more deadly assault upon the authority of the Bible than the critic who, while acknowledging the book as an authority for all time, indicate what they deem to be errors in the text. If, when Dr. Forbes admonishes a non-churchgoing brother with the words of St. Paul, 'Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is,' what can he answer if he is told that the admonition does not apply to modern times, when every man can have all the religious literature he can read at home without going to church to listen to a mediocre sermon? Some of our clergymen appear to be treading on rather dangerous ground."

CREEDS, NEW AND OLD.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 17 we quoted from an article in *The Outlook* which argued for a liturgical rather than a doctrinal basis for church unity, and advocated the retention of only the simplest creed—the Apostles'—which is almost wholly historical and non-doctrinal. In *The Christian-Evangelist* (June 8), Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, takes much the same view, so far at least as creeds are concerned. Tracing the history of creeds from the first simple declaration of belief in Christ down to the Athanasian Creed of the fourth century, he says:

"What the primitive Christian Confession of Faith was is not now, happily, a matter of dispute. The old theory that some of the creeds of a later day, as the Apostles' Creed, were composed by apostles, or at least originated in the Apostolic age, has been abandoned by scholars, and it is held quite universally that a simple declaration of the Messiahship and divinity of Jesus Christ was the original symbol: 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.' For the Jew 'Christ' might have been sufficient, but for the Gentile, for whom the Jewish title had no meaning, it was necessary to add, 'Son of the living God.' Such was the first Christian confession; and it will be instructive to glance at the process by which it was gradually set aside and the partially expanded creeds of antiquity and the fully expanded ones of modern times put in its place.

"The creed-making process is mainly an excising, or at least a separating process, and is therefore negative in its effect. Those who frame and accept new creeds, no matter whether they write them out or not, strive, in so far as they are conscious agents, to mark themselves off from other men making the Christian profession and bearing the Christian name. If they make these symbols the basis of new communions, they are necessarily separatists. This fundamental truth a little history will render plain.

"Between the primitive symbol and such symbols as the Apostles' Creed there intervened this creed-form: 'I believe in God, in

Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.' This creed was made by putting the soul of the primitive symbol—the act of confession—into the body of the baptismal formula—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Traces of it are found in the memorials of the ancient church. It was the first stage in the evolution of the multitudinous creeds of the historic church.

"The second stage in the same process was the expansion of the articles of this tripartite form by the addition of successive increments, with a view of separating orthodoxy from heterodoxy. Thus, when the Gnostics made a distinction between God, the Father Almighty, and the Deminoge, or Creator of the world, the orthodoxy added, 'Maker of heaven and earth' to the first article. And later, when the Eastern Church taught that the Holy Ghost 'proceeded' from God the Father only, the Western Church added, 'And the Son' (*filiusque*) to the third article as framed by the Council of Nicæa, making it read: 'And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son,' etc. The history of creed-formation is one cumulative argument showing that such was the nature of the process; but these two examples will suffice for the present purpose."

Following the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds, the Athanasian Creed constitutes the third great expression of historic Christian belief. Professor Hinsdale, in common with many other scholars, regards it, however, more as a great song or pæan than as a formal creed to be recited. Thus he says:

"The late Dean Stanley remarks upon the rhythmical form of the Athanasian Creed: 'It was a prose treatise composed in the rhythm of the *Te Deum*. It was not only "the Confession of the Catholic Faith," but "the Psalm *Quicunque Vult*."' Every sentence is a verse, and the whole is a triumphant pæan.' The dean mentions two theories as to the time and conditions of the appearance of this symbol: one, that it first started into general acceptance with the triumph of Clovis over the Arian Visigoths; the other, that it signalized the triumph of Charlemagne over the Byzantine power, and says: 'It may in this aspect be regarded as the war-song of the orthodox king or emperor, the hymn of victory over the defeated heretics. Wherever it is still read or sung this is probably the best aspect under which it can be considered—as a theological song of Deborah, rejoicing over the fall of the enemies, as it was once thought, of God and of the Franks, as Deborah and Jael rejoiced over the fall of the enemies of God and of Israel.' Stanley found the main source of the life and power of this creed in its effect as chanted in the great cathedrals: 'The grand crash of music drowns the dissonance of the jarring words, and the burning vehemence, the antithetical swing of the sentences is carried along on the wings of choir and organ till the sense of their particular meaning is lost in the spirit and rhythm of their sound.' The Athanasian Creed is an extreme example of the habit of mind in which the great polemical symbols have originated; but they are all the product of strife and contention, and most of them still pulsate with the life and feeling that gave them birth. They are *polemicons*, not *eirenicons*."

As to the tendency of creeds to bring about disunion in Christendom, Professor Hinsdale says:

"There is still another aspect under which these creeds may be viewed. They have rallied the conservatism of the communions standing upon them; they have become objects of hallowed association, and so have lived on long after the circumstances in which they originated passed away. Thus they not only mark the divisions and contentions in which they originated, but they preserve such divisions and contentions. There is mutuality of cause and effect. Division begets the creed, and the creed keeps alive the division. The question of the legitimacy of creeds is not here raised for discussion. However that question may be viewed, men are coming to see that expanded polemical creeds are by no means a source of unmixed good; that they were produced when the church was in an abnormal state, and that they tend to perpetuate that state; that Christian unity and creed-revision proceed from the eirenic spirit, and that, as the church as a unit assumes a normal position and life, the more necessary it is to return to primitive simplicity and comprehension."

The writer quotes the opinions of Dr. Marcus Dods, one of the most eminent of Scottish theologians, and of Prof. John Stuart Blackie, to the effect that it is worthy of the consideration of any

church whether creeds "have not done more harm than good in accentuating peculiarities and perpetuating inconsiderable distinctions; whether freedom of thought and the currents of public opinion are not more likely than the imposition of a creed to bring Christendom to a common recognition of the truth." Continuing, Professor Hinsdale says:

"The reasoning of Dr. Dods and Professor Blackie can not be answered. If men in great numbers are to be united for political or religious work broad platforms must be provided for them to stand upon. Moreover, the larger the number of planks put into the platform the narrower it is. History as well as theoretical reasoning shows most conclusively that lengthening the creed shortens the list of its subscribers. And it is one of the hopeful signs of the times that this fact is becoming clear to an increasing number of minds."

"The more men reflect upon the Gospel and its claim to an universal acceptance, the more will they appreciate its adaptation to the needs and conditions of men. This adaptation is seen in its appeal to the universal elements of human nature; in the small number and simple character of its rites and ordinances; in the simplicity of its ecclesiastical arrangements, and in the surrender of details of order, opinion, and administration to the conditions of time and place. Apparent everywhere in the New Testament, this singleness of aim is nowhere more obvious than in the primitive Confession of Faith."

These ideas appear to be widely shared by religious thinkers on both sides of the ocean, and have just borne fruit in England in a new church union catechism put forth by a committee of the leading evangelical churches. Upon this new catechism, which may be regarded as the first step toward a new creed for united Christendom, *The Religious Review of Reviews* remarks as follows:

"It is admirable in every way. In the first place, it is a church union catechism. We have been insisting on the blessings that would come with church union, and here is one of them at once. It is a catechism made by Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and others. Then it must be good. But the wonder is, how did they ever make it? We can surmise. There is a subtle, secret, wondrous influence that we trust too little. It is called the Holy Spirit, and that is the way they made it. He is the Author of peace and Lover of concord, and rejoiced to help this beautiful work. Furthermore, the framers seem to have buried the whole vast system of scholastic theology. They have gone right back to the Scriptures; to the simplicity that is in Christ. They were a wonder to themselves. To think of Baptists and Pædo-baptists uniting to make a catechism about baptism, and succeeding, too! This, surely, is the coming of the end—the end of division; the beginning of the Universal Kingdom. If sects can unite on a catechism, why can not they unite on anything? Why follow the miserable fashion, divide, and be conquered? We hail this catechism, then, with a great joy; it meets our desires and hopes in every way. The framers deserve well of their nation and of the whole church."

In reference to a recent unfavorable comment by Dr. Abbott concerning this new catechism, *The Congregationalist* says:

"What does Dr. Lyman Abbott mean by saying to a representative of the admirable English monthly, *The Puritan*, that the 'new nonconformist catechism has had no favorable reception among us'—that is, among American Christians? We should say that it had had a remarkably favorable reception, judging by the frequency with which it was reprinted, by the editorial comments upon it by the journals of all denominations, and the circulation it has had in pamphlet form. It has been seriously discussed in the more formal religious quarterlies—usually favorably—and everywhere it has been hailed as a remarkable proof of the essential unity of British Dissenters, and a welcome sign of the relegation of metaphysics to the rear."

The Advance counsels the Congregational churches to dismiss without censure all Christian Scientists who wish to join Christian Science churches, but without the letters of recommendation to these churches, on the ground that they are not evangelical in doctrine.

SHALL THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BE ABOLISHED?

A SEVERE indictment of the methods and results of modern Sunday-school training was recently made by the Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams in an address before the Church Club of the diocese of Long Island. Dr. Williams's denunciation was a sweeping one. The system was condemned *in toto*, and the opinion was expressed that the church and the religious world would be immeasurably stronger if the Sunday-school were wholly abolished. The main counts of the indictment are indicated in the following editorial comment on the address from *The Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed Church) of June 14:

"Few, if any, we imagine, will be inclined to follow the lead of Dr. Williams in seeking the abolition of the Sunday-school, or go to the length he has in condemnation of it. It is a poor remedy to kill the patient in order to get rid of the disease. Yet it is well to give honest attention to the opinions of foes as of friends, and even as the less radical but somewhat similar criticism of the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, a year or so ago, these strictures and objections to the Sunday-school as it not always but often is, may be profitably considered, and if found true a remedy should be sought.

"Some of the points made as to the working and influence of the Sunday-school are scarcely worthy of consideration based as they are on exceptional cases and partial information. The instances where the Sunday-school can be correctly described as 'a sorry appendage to either a picnic or a festival' are exceedingly rare. And as to the character of the instruction given, however incompetent some teachers may be, in the majority of schools the teaching is not only sound, but by persons of the highest fitness. It is true that not always can enough well-qualified teachers be found to meet the demand, but this is a transient condition, and may be expected to improve with advancing intelligence, and the committing of larger classes to the competent teachers.

"In fact, the defects and failures of the Sunday-school so trenchantly and unqualifiedly presented by Dr. Williams are an argument, not for the abandonment of the institution, but for its improvement. There is no doubt that the Sunday-school, despite the excellent work done and the magnificent results achieved, has in some cases been allowed to usurp unduly the place of the church, and been an excuse for the neglect of parental instruction. It is well to have attention called to these things, and in so far Dr. Williams has done a far-from-harmful service by his iconoclastic assault. The result will be most healthful if it leads to greater care in the selection of teachers, the employment of only such as are competent, the explosion of the idea that the Sunday-school is 'the children's church,' the causing of parents and teachers to emphasize the paramount importance of church attendance for children as adults, the revival of religious instruction in the home, and the relegation of the Sunday-school to its true place as the supplement and not the substitute for religious instruction by parents."

After admitting that Dr. Williams may be partly right in his belief that diminishing congregations are the result of the Sunday-school, which often prevents the formation of a churchgoing habit, and that there is less careful instruction of children in the family nowadays than formerly, the writer concludes thus:

"The great and substantial argument for the Sunday-school as an institution was and is that it diffuses religious instruction more widely, and reaches a larger number of the young than is possible by any other method. Home-training is better than school-training where parents are fitted to give it, but were the Sunday-school abolished the children of multitudes of homes would grow up in religious ignorance.

"The need to-day is not less teaching in the Sunday-school but more in the home, not fewer Sunday-schools but better ones, not less attention to Bible study, but more attendance on the divinely appointed public worship of God. The Sunday-school may be, it is well for us to recognize, a source of evil as well as of good, and it becomes all Christians to address themselves to the task of correcting its faults and shortcomings, and making it more than ever a blessing to the church and the world."

The Living Church (Prot. Epis.) takes much the same view:

"Food for thought, as well as occasion of surprise, was recently furnished to the members of the Long Island Church Club by the Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams. It was well known that the speaker had some very positive (or rather, negative) views on Sunday-schools, and those who knew Dr. Pelham W. expected some plain talk on the subject. It seems that he succeeded in making himself understood, and raised quite a breeze. Some of the brethren were 'astounded,' the reporter says, 'swept off their feet!' One of the utterances that almost took their breath away was that he did not believe in 'any Sunday-school that ever was, ever is, or ever will be.' This was rather too strong, we must admit, for it may be that Dr. Williams does not know what the Sunday-school of the future will be. But he is not so far from right in his Pelhamesque way of putting it, concerning the Sunday-school that 'ever has been and ever is.' We believe that it is better for children to go to church than to school, on Sunday. To require them to go to both is to put upon them a burden to which their elders would not submit. Yet we presume that there is scarcely one pastor in a hundred who would vote to abolish the Sunday-school. By what other means can he reach the children? They will not come to church, for the most part, even if they do not come to school; their parents do not come, in many cases, nor do they teach the children at home. Is it not possible to bring the Sunday-school and the church services together?"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THERE are 140,000 persons in Jamaica, W. I., enrolled as members of some Christian church, which is one in five of the entire population.

ACCORDING to the reports to the last Assembly, the Southern Presbyterian church had 1,448 ministers, 2,873 churches, and 217,075 members. The total amount of contributions for all causes was nearly two million dollars.

THE Presbyterian church in Ireland is engaged in raising its "twentieth century fund," the Belfast Presbytery having made February a month of special effort to raise its part. Nearly half of the £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000) which the church proposes to raise for the fund has already been subscribed.

ACCORDING to *The Religious Herald* (Hartford, Conn.) the Rev. C. E. Stowe, who has resigned his charge at Simsbury, Conn., after twenty years of continuous labor in the pastorate, that he might enjoy a period of travel, study, and recreation abroad, has felt justified in taking this course because the ministry is so overcrowded. There are so many poor fellows saying: "Put me in the priest's office that I may eat a crust of bread," that he thinks it is just as well to give up a place which he does not want to some one who does want it very badly.

The Herald and Presbyter (Presbyterian) in an article on "Success in the Ministry," says: "We have not too many ministers. The ministry is not overcrowded. Young men who are considering the question of a call to this transcendently important work may as well understand very clearly that there is room for them if only they will press forward with consecrated vigor to occupy the place to do the work. These churches need pastors. Without question there is a very serious defect, practically, in our plan of bringing ministers and churches together, or rather, in our plan of leaving too many of them separated. We should improve the practical workings of our system. We must do it or suffer increasing loss."

ONE of the leading articles in a late issue of *The Fortnightly Review* is from the pen of the well-known Catholic writer, Willfrid Ward, who discusses the relations between the Holy See and the Italian Government as they apparently exist at the present time. Mr. Ward sees in some recent acts of the Quirinal a desire on the part of King Humbert and his ministers to be reconciled, to a certain extent at least, with the Papacy. He points out that the overtures, some of them open advances, which have been made by the King and his counselors to the Holy See indicate a disposition on their side to secure the revocation of the papal edict which since Pius IX.'s days has virtually forbade the Italian Catholics to take any part in the Italian national elections.

THE appointment of twelve new cardinals by the Pope has, it is said, upset the calculations of many persons who expected Leo's death and a reversal of his policy. The new cardinals are as follows: Mgr. Ciasca, secretary of the Propaganda; Mgr. Mathieu, Archbishop of Toulouse; Mgr. Missia, Archbishop of Göritz; Mgr. Casanova, Archbishop of Santiago in Chile; Mgr. Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin; Mgr. Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio in Calabria; Mgr. Francica-Nava di Bontifè, Archbishop of Catania and Apostolic Nuncio at Madrid; Mgr. Casali del Drago, Patriarch of Constantinople and Vicegerent of Rome; Mgr. Cassetta, Patriarch of Antioch, Assessor of the Holy Inquisition; Father Vives de Llevaneras, a Spanish Capuchin, Definitor of his order and Consultor for several Roman congregations; Father Cormier, a French Dominican, procurator-general of his order at Rome. These are all, says *The Independent*, believed to be warm supporters of the present policy of the Vatican and of Cardinal Rampolla, and are cordial personal friends of his. This means that the German party, with the party favoring a compromise with the Italian Government, is outmatched, and that Leo's policy will in all essential respects be continued by his successor when the scepter falls from his own hands.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SALE OF THE CAROLINES.

THE German Parliament and the Spanish Senate have already passed the treaty by which the remnant of Spain's possessions in the far East passes into German hands, and there is little doubt that the Spanish Lower House, tho the opposition exploits the matter against the Government, will also pass it. The news of this Spanish-German agreement came as a surprise to nearly everybody, showing how well governments can sometimes keep their business from a prying press. The Spaniards, to judge from the fact that the Senate passed the treaty without discussion, are well enough pleased. *The Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"This reminds us that we once invited disaster at the hands of one of the strongest of European powers. Our downfall would have come sooner had not Germany been willing to submit the Carolines dispute, which so excited us that the German eagles were torn from the consulates, to arbitration by the Pope. It was a similar spirit that led to our late disastrous war. But Germany gives a fair equivalent for what is only the remnant of our empire abroad, and we are now enabled to improve our trade relations with her."

The Republican papers accept the matter as a good chance to attack the Government. *The Pais*, Madrid, says:

"Not enough that nearly a third of our patrimony has been torn from us by force, but now the Government disposes of the rest. . . . Many people will argue that we should have retained those islands as a half-way house for our ships when trading in the Pacific, as a place where they could be fitted out under the Spanish flag. What everybody will criticize most bitterly is that the Government has not even consulted the Cortes before parting with what little the Yankee has not stolen."

The Carlists complain all the louder as it was rumored in the British press that Don Carlos would turn over the islands to Great Britain, were he established in power, and the *Correo*, which is now in British hands, complains bitterly of the "perfidy and incompetence" of the Government.

The islands ceded cover only about as much ground as Rhode Island, but many of them are very productive, and most of the German papers think that the price—\$4,000,000—is not excessive. *The Correspondent*, Hamburg, says:

"The extent of territory thus added to the empire is insignificant enough; but their trade is already in our hands, and as they can be acquired in a peaceful way, it was the duty of the Government to close with the offer. On the part of Spain this sale of her last colonial possessions reveals a determination to break with the past. Spain will never again become a colonial power, but the fact that she has given up that hope speaks well for her chances of healthy internal reforms."

Richter's *Freisinnige Zeitung*, however, thinks it will be difficult to discover which of the islands deserves a prize for being the most worthless, and the *Tägliche Rundschau* says that Germany "only gets the crumbs that fall from the Yankee's table." Some British papers object, chiefly because every additional island owned by Germany is likely to lead to an increase of the German fleet, a subject which no Briton contemplates with calmness. *The Outlook*, London, deplors that "the Kaiser has now another argument to enforce upon his reluctant subjects his demands for funds for the creation of a great navy." It adds:

"Given that, and he will not lag in realizing his dream of making Germany a world-power. But at whose expense? Scattered islets in the Pacific will not suffice, and there is nothing else to be had except by taking it. Contrast with what has happened Sir George Grey's dream of what should have happened—the pegging out of the islands of the Pacific as a dominion in trust for the Australasian nation of the future. To allow European powers to establish themselves there was, in his view, to make the Pacific a new fighting-ground for Old-World quarrels."

The Speaker supposes the German Catholic missionaries will desire to extend their work under the German flag. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* thinks the money which Spain receives from "the encroaching Teuton" will give her no small relief. *The Spectator* says:

"Spain, we suppose, as a matter of pride, reserves her right to three coal-depots—one in each group of islands—for her vessels of war and trade, and she is 'to retain the same, even in time of war.' The moral questions involved in selling territory are interesting and important. If the inhabitants really agree, there is, of course, no ground of complaint, but nothing could justify a power in selling a province against the will of the inhabitants. However, no one, white or black, will be likely to object to passing from a weak and inefficient government like that of Spain into the hands of Germany."

In France no objections are raised. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The matter does not concern France immediately, but if we welcome Italy in the far East, we may also be pleased with an extension of German influence. We have never believed that Germany thought of quarreling with the Americans over the Philippines. Everything that has been said to that effect in the English papers bore the mark of being influenced by the desire to make England's friendship appear valuable in American eyes. But if Germany has even greater ambitions in the far East, we have nothing to fear. When she took possession of Kiau-Chou she found France and Russia perfectly willing to give her place, and Germany's influence has assisted in preventing England from grabbing all China. As Germany obtains the possession of the Carolines without hurting the feelings of our Spanish friends, we have no reason to agitate ourselves."

The Dutch papers say that as Germany obtains the islands in a perfectly just and peaceful manner, no one need complain.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ROYALIST ATTACK UPON PRESIDENT LOUBET.

THE demonstration at the Auteuil races against President Loubet seems clearly enough to have been made in the interest of a monarchical form of government, but the aims of those making it were defeated. Baron Christiani, who struck the blow at the President, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. In all over two hundred arrests were made, and some of the arrested bore distinguished names. Cornély, of the *Figaro*, lectures the Monarchists as follows:

"You, who yourselves have suffered persecutions, have by this act approved of persecution. You, who complain of the intolerance of the freethinker, exhibit the intolerance of the religionist. You profess to believe that all defenders of Dreyfus were bought



FATHER LOUBET TAKES MATTERS IN HAND.

"Come, children of the country."—*The Westminster Gazette*.

with money, and have glorified the forgers. Your connection with foreign aristocrats is the bond which unites France with the nations around her, but you have broken the moral ties which connect you with the nobility abroad, and while all Europe was convinced of Dreyfus's innocence, you remained as obstinate as mules or militiamen. You have failed to see what a splendid chance you had to strengthen your position by defending right and justice."

This, from the pen of a Monarchist and an ex-editor of the *Gaulois*, can not fail to make an impression, for of Cornély's honesty there is no doubt. The *Journal des Débats* thinks such futile attacks upon the republic will only strengthen it. "These people really don't know what they are doing. They are not intelligent enough," says the paper. Many papers in Europe take hold of the occasion to point out that there is a great difference between "smart sets" and real aristocrats, the former basing their claim to distinction upon money, the latter upon genuine superiority over the average man. "The 'smart' world of all countries is the perfection of vulgarity," remarks *The St. James's Gazette*, London. In another place it says:

"One of the features of modern life has been the creation in most countries of a large class of persons who have money and leisure. It is their ambition to be 'aristocratic,' but it is not given to anybody to attain that ideal by mere wishing. The result is the existence, under various slightly different forms, of a sham 'society,' which exists just below the real one, and has a very close likeness to it—when you stand at a distance. Even Spain has not escaped infection. It has such a class, and has invented the word 'cursi' to describe it. In Paris this pinchbeck imitation of a genuine original is particularly numerous, but the French language having largely lost the power of making new words, our terms have been taken. 'Smart' is as familiar in Paris as it is here, and so is 'snob,' tho with a certain extension of meaning, subtle but legitimate. Whatever would like to be taken for the real thing which it is not, is 'snob' in French as well as in English; but on that side mere society fashions are also 'snobs,' which they have not yet quite come to be with us. This is the world which produced the riot at Auteuil as a masterpiece, and has been the cause of much more."

Even monarchic Spain refuses to recognize the Auteuil rioters. Says the *Epoca*, Madrid: "The Government must be firm, even rigorous in maintaining order. That is the opinion of all well-wishers of France outside of the republic, or, which means the same thing, outside of restless Paris. Such occurrences are the signs of degeneration." The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* sarcastically points out that the *jeunesse dorée* have shown their handiness with the stick on another memorable occasion—when they beat down women and children to escape the flames at the Bazaar de la Charite! The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, the organ of the hard-working Prussian squires, has nothing but contempt for these elegant rioters. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"It is quite possible that those dude rioters think they have done a great deed. So they have. They have strengthened President Loubet's prestige. A blow with a cause is, when delivered and received in this way, something one can not guard against any more than the bite of a mad dog. The President sat among ladies of the highest rank—the wife of the Italian Ambassador was one of them—and this alone should have protected him. Prison fare will, no doubt, have a cooling effect upon the blood of these gilded youth, and the man who so hastily attacked the President has been mauled sufficiently to keep him from showing himself on the Boulevards for a while, even if the President should pardon him."

Yet the paper sees much danger to France in the fact that the Socialistic elements have to be used in the defense of the republic. "After all, the republic is only the republic of the bourgeois money-bags," it says, "and the curse of the Panama swindle lies heavily upon it, and the power of the capitalist is on the wane in France."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FILIPINO WAR.

IT was known abroad, much earlier than the press here was willing to admit it, that the Filipinos offer a resistance too determined to be overcome by a comparatively small force. To-day not a few people express their doubts of the ultimate conquest of the islands, as the cost in blood and treasure may be greater than the American people bargained for. It seems certain that the Filipinos have all along considered their position much better than the repeated rumors of their despondency would lead us to think. The *Manila Times*, speaking of the negotiations with a view to establishing an armistice, says:

"Not satisfied with being refused an armistice of three weeks, they came back with a new proposition asking for a complete cessation of hostilities in the 'entire archipelago' for a period of three months. A little questioning promptly elicited the confession that the Filipinos did not claim active sovereignty over all the islands, but they believed it only a matter of time until all the islands of the group would acknowledge the Filipino supremacy, and in the mean time they apparently wished an opportunity to thoroughly canvass the country and learn the disposition of the people. It is indeed a splendid scheme for the Filipinos. Needless to say, the proposition was not entertained."

A leading article in the *Independencia*, Aguinaldo's official paper, runs to the following effect:

The American jingoes will have to learn that 40,000 men can never conquer the Philippines. To get a distance of twenty-five miles, the Americans had to fight a whole month, losing 3,000 killed, wounded, sick, and prisoners. And that along the railroad track! They are masters of just as much soil in Luzon as their feet rest upon. We have freed this country from the Spaniards, and the nation that would annex us must put a garrison in every village. That will take 400,000 men, rather than 40,000. The sooner the Americans convince themselves of this, the better. Else they will lose many millions and only a fraction of their army will return home.

The London *Daily Chronicle* publishes part of the private correspondence of an English journalist in Manila, which we condense as follows:

That the Americans are past-masters in the art of describing



"OTHERWISE ENGAGED."

PEACE: "Dear me! How very dreadful! I wish I could stop to settle that affair, but I've a pressing appointment at the Hague."

—*Charivari, London.*

heroic battles which never took place is well known. But the Filipinos are just as progressive, and their journalistic efforts quite as astonishing. Like the Americans, they set up a big yell over a small scrap. The American papers are full of terrible battles—ending with the loss of two men slightly wounded on the American side. Between February 4 and April 4 there was not any battle quite as exciting as a lively election contest. The American losses average five per day, the Filipino losses ten per day, and that where the forces in the field are 30,000 and 60,000 respectively! The news is always very similar in the press of either belligerent. The Americans always report: "Losses of the enemy heavy, impossible to give exact numbers, as they carry away their dead." The Filipino papers say: "Many Americans succumbed to our fire, but the enemy hides his loss by removing the bodies." An American correspondent here was asked by his paper: "Why did you not cable the taking of Pateros!" He replied: "Because it did not take place," and a sharp reprimand for his "want of enterprise" was his reward. Another American correspondent, told by his stenographer in the midst of an exciting story that it was not true, calmly answered: "Never mind; it's good stuff." Another correspondent was dismissed as incompetent because he never sent such stories.

The Army and Navy Illustrated remarks that probably the Spaniards were right when they said that the Americans would win all the battles and lose the campaign. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"From the despatches issued by the authorities at Washington and published to-day it would appear that a desire exists to make the most of the fighting in the Philippines and to magnify every decent skirmish into a hard-fought battle. The Filipinos are too conscious of their own weak points and of the superiority and resources of the Americans to care about venturing a pitched battle. The United States War Department has to make a show of the troops doing good work, if only as an excuse for the length of the operations and the necessity for increasing the force in the Philippines by five thousand men. It is known also that the press messages handed in at Manila to be telegraphed are revised by the authorities before being forwarded in order that nothing derogatory to the American arms may become known. . . . If the American troops were as successful in the various engagements as the glowing telegrams from Washington make them out to be, the war would soon be over. The United States may find the Filipinos as hard to deal with as Spain did, unless the Spanish plan of buying peace is adopted. The only drawback to this method is that the natives may resume the war each and every time they run short of pocket-money."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, asks what are the Spaniards in the Philippines who, until recalled, bravely held out against both Tagales and Americans, if the Americans are heroes. The *Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, professes to be amused at American complaints of treachery. "Soldiers must not entrust the enemy with their safety," says the paper. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* fears that the Tagales, even if they consider it convenient to stop fighting for a while, will begin again when it pleases them. The *Temps*, Paris, is informed that the Filipinos are much more incensed with the Americans than they ever were with the Spaniards, as the American troops behave most brutally. Its accounts of the plundering, rape, and butchery of which the American troops are supposed to be guilty is furnished by an Englishman long resident in Manila. Many Canadian papers believe that the United States will discontinue the war. *Events*, Ottawa, says:

"The policy of expansion inaugurated with such a flourish of trumpets in the first warm moments of success promises to suffer a painful collapse in the Philippines, for the simple reason that the Filipinos persistently and so far successfully refuse to be expanded upon, and it looks as if the islanders and an abominable climate between them are going to make the Philippines eventually too hot to hold the Americans. . . . The American public are beginning to realize that they have been systematically 'gulled.' They have been repeatedly informed that the war was all but ended, that the insurgents were utterly crushed, that the best people were shouting for the American eagle to spread its venerable wings over them. Success waited ever on the ban-

ners of the Americans and thousands of Filipinos were slaughtered in every engagement. The truth is oozing out that the Filipinos are stronger than ever and that, when the rainy season is over, the struggle will have to be renewed under the disadvantage of having to cope with an enemy tried against the valor and marvelous fighting qualities of the American soldier."

The Globe, Toronto, says:

"One of the worst features of American public life is the levity with which war is regarded. American newspapers and American public men too often seem to regard hostilities as a rather pleasurable novelty, and they appear discouragingly callous as to the horrors which fighting involves. In January, for instance, the anxiety seemed to be lest the Filipinos should not be 'taught a lesson,' rather than that the crimes and miseries of a struggle should be averted. The centuries-old experience of the British people has given them firm ideas and a just perspective in such matters; they regard war with the aversion which is its due, and accept it when inevitable without repining. After a few years of experience our American cousins will probably take a less flip-pant view of national conflicts."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MAJOR MARCHAND'S RETURN TO FRANCE.

MAJOR MARCHAND, "the hero of Fashoda," has been received with much enthusiasm in France. That the expedition of which he was the commander failed, at the last hour, to attain its end in the face of a British army is attributed chiefly to the incapacity of the French diplomats, while the ability shown by Marchand is taken as proof that French enterprise has not yet declined.

In an article in *The Journal*, the organ of M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the writer expresses himself to the following effect:

Marchand is fêted because he represents French energy. Marchand and his companions bring to our noble race, so much decried of late, a ray of comfort, and that at the most opportune time. These men restore our self-confidence. For they are not the only ones of the kind among us. What they have done, others would do to-morrow, if the signal is given to them.

The Journal des Débats says:

"The Government has done its utmost to honor Marchand. He was a captain, he has been made battalion chief. By exceptional means he has been made a commander of the Legion of Honor. He has every chance to raise himself still higher, for his grand adventures have aroused great enthusiasm among his compatriots. And this unanimity of sentiment should be maintained. A few misguided persons fancy they can make him a cat's paw for party purposes, and little is wanting to make them shout, '*Le brave commandante!*' with the same intention with which they once shouted, '*Le brave général!*' * We need hardly warn Commandant Marchand and his friends against the danger of such ovations. Were he to listen to imprudent advisers, he would lose all that applause which has been given him by Frenchmen of all classes from motives of pure patriotism. He is reported to have uttered words showing little judgment. We will not judge him by these, but by his past actions."

Marchand himself is said to be a little overwhelmed by the manner in which men of all parties have sought his friendship for party purposes. His stereotyped answer to all demonstrative ovations so far has been "Let us be united!" His position is extremely difficult, as all kinds of excited people, like the poet François Coppée, compare his arrival with the return of Napoleon from Egypt, while some people even shout, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "Marchand is worth something better than to be drowned in a sea of ridicule from which he can not extricate himself," writes George Duruy in the *Figaro*; and Urbain Gohier (whose attacks upon the management of the army caused his arrest some months

* Boulanger.

ago, but who was released because he proved all his assertions), says in the *Aurore*:

"Generally speaking, when a nation or an individual has suffered defeat, it endeavors to bury it in silence. We French are lacking in this sense of shame. We boast of our defeats as if they were victories. The commanders who caused our defeat in 1870 have been given statues. That old fool MacMahon, who made exactly the same mistake as Bazain, was made president. If the English think with pleasure of Fashoda, they are justified in doing so. But it is too much of a good thing that our whole nation is made to play the fool by certain people who call themselves patriots. All Europe will laugh at us."

Europe does think the behavior of France passing strange. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Major Marchand has placed himself high in the ranks of African explorers, and if he had been an Englishman we too should undoubtedly have wished to make much of him on his return. He would have been met at Charing Cross by Sir Clements Markham, and perhaps by the commander-in-chief; he would read a paper in the theater of London University, and would receive the big medal of the Geographical Society. West End hostesses would compete for his presence at their houses; he would write a book, and then presumably he would go back to his work, and the British empire and the world at large would go on as before. But that is the last thing they think of in France, where M. Marchand, who seems personally to bear himself with modesty and dignity, is in danger of being made a great political personage. . . . The truth will soon dawn on him that he is simply being used as a pawn in a desperate political game, whose object is the destruction of the republic and the substitution for it of a military dictatorship; and, if he is wise, Major Marchand will reflect on the fate of General Boulanger and make his escape from a dangerous position before it is too late. . . . M. Loubet has seated himself pretty firmly in the saddle, the generals have been checked in their speechmaking, and it is clear that the army will not move without a leader who inspires some enthusiasm, whereas the present collection of generals and colonels have only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. France may be tired of the republic, but she has not yet discovered a Napoleon—not even a Boulanger."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ACQUITTAL OF DEROULÈDE AND HABERT.

DURING the funeral of the late President Felix Faure, February 23, M. Deroulède and M. Habert, two antisemitic deputies, made an abortive attempt to get the troops under General Roget to revolt against the Government. They were tried May 31, and acquitted by the jury amid great enthusiasm, altho they said openly that they would continue their agitation. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, comments upon the affair as follows:

"That the jury should have acquitted the prisoners need surprise no one. They undoubtedly thought that the three months' detention preceding the trial was sufficient punishment, and the court agreed with them. When the instigator to revolt is a Deroulède, and the result of his agitation is *nil*, the authorities can afford to be extremely lenient.

"What these twelve good bourgeois never dreamed of is that they were at the same time condemning the existing form of government. With their *no* they condemned parliamentarism, and called upon the President to resign. But if one were to attach equal weight to similar acquittals which have taken place of late, we would be forced to admit that the voice of public opinion, as expressed by juries in political trials, is extremely incoherent. The truth is that we have passed through such a period of passion and violence, such an epoch of indiscriminate insult and instigation, carried on especially by the press, that we have forgotten what is permissible and what is not. The juries acquit indiscriminately the excited howlers of all parties. It is this weakening of the sense of justice, this decline of respect for law and order, which must be considered rather than the acquittal of a couple of prisoners who failed to harm the state."

The St. James's Gazette probably hits the nail on the head by saying that France needs, above all, a reform of her judiciary system, altho few Frenchmen will be willing to admit this. The paper says:

"France has the very worst judicial system in the world, and it is not aware of that fact. There are, it is true, individual Frenchmen who are far from satisfied with all that is done in their



THE KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE.

—*La Silhouette, Paris.*

courts, but they are a mere handful, and as a rule Frenchmen believe their code and their tribunals to be the envy of surrounding nations. . . . The ruinous sin of the whole French judicial system is that it is an inquisition on the medieval and ecclesiastical model which has been vitiated by the introduction of a perfectly alien institution—namely, our jury, and is worked by a people who are naturally of a vain, ostentatious, and theatrical temperament. It is not we only who say that French courts are addicted to playing for effect. M. Cruppi, who is an excellent authority, has said so very candidly in his capital little book on 'the Court d'Assizes.' What M. Cruppi, does not say, but what is the fact, is, that the presence of such a motive as this is ruinous to the administration of justice. The judge wishes to show off his skill in the interrogation of the accused, the public prosecutor wants to do the same, or to come off victorious in his combats with the counsel for the defense. The jury want to show their kindness of heart, or their patriotism, or what not. Everybody in fact has something more pressing to do than to get at the truth. And in the long run it is because the court-martial of 1894 worked in such an atmosphere as this that it found its monstrous verdict."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

PAYMASTERS and commissariat officials of the German army receive special training in examining the quality of food supplied to the army.

GRAF GOETZEN, a celebrated African explorer, a promising officer of the German army, husband of an American woman, and well acquainted with the United States declares that, all things considered, our troops were fairly well looked after during the recent war.

As a contrast to the well-paying Russian colonies may be mentioned some French possessions in the tropics, where white men can scarcely exist. There is Yanaon, for instance, a remnant of French power in India. It has fifteen officials, but no colonists. A settler did go there once, but the officials governed him so much that he fled.

THE Danish Parliament is discussing a law for the better protection of the property of married women in case of the husband's failure in business. The property of a married couple is to be classified as follows: (1) Property of the husband; (2) property of the wife; (3) common property under administration of the husband, consisting of the earnings of the husband; (4) common property under administration of the wife, consisting of the earnings of the wife; (5) common property under administration of the husband, with special consent of the wife. Here's a chance for the lawyers, says *Politiken*.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In reply to inquiries by the correspondent of a San Francisco Journal (to whom copy of the report has been sent), Consul-General Gowdy writes from Paris under date of February 14, 1899, that he has had an interview with Mr. E. Ducretet, the noted inventor and constructor of electrical apparatus who stated that messages can be at present perfectly transmitted a distance of about 13 miles through space without wire. The messages are despatched and received by masts 30 meters (99 feet) high at the extreme ends of the distance. One of the principal obstacles encountered was the apparent impossibility of accomplishing the automatic registration of the message. This has been overcome by an instrument of Mr. Ducretet.

Consul Howe of Palermo, under date of February 4, 1899, reports the formation of a company, with principal office located at Palermo, which will, after August 1, 1899, control the entire output of sumac from Sicily. The company is organized under the name of "Societa per la Esportazione dei Sommacchi di Sicilia—I. and V. Florio & Co.," with a capital of 1,500,000 lire (\$280,500), and is to continue for the term of five years from August 1, 1899. This combine includes every manufacturer and exporter of sumac in Sicily, together with every factory for preparing sumac for market. All sumac exported from Sicily after August 1, 1899, will bear only the trade-mark of the new company, former trade-marks to be discarded.

Consul-General Gowey, of Yokohama, on January 30, 1899, says:

"An article in *The Japan Times* of yesterday gives the total amount of currency in circulation at the end of December, 1898, as 285,619,000 yen (\$142,803,000), against 330,445,000 yen (\$165,222,000) in 1897, 300,445,000 yen (\$150,186,000) in 1896, and 281,997,000 yen (\$140,948,000) in 1895. The currency, at the end of 1898, included 197,399,000 yen in convertible notes, 18,135,000 yen in gold coin, 4,109,000 yen in government notes, 1,866,000 yen in bank-notes, and the balance in subsidiary silver pieces, nickel, and copper pieces, and subsidiary notes."

The following, dated Brussels, February 13, 1899, has been received from Consul Roosevelt:

"The expert commission for examining alimentary commodities recently reported that there were numerous contraventions of the law relative

to the trade in chicory and coffee. In consequence, the Minister of Agriculture has again called the attention of dealers and officers concerned to the fact that it is positively prohibited to sell or expose for sale chicory which at 100° C. loses more than 15 per cent. of its weight; chicory dried at this temperature leaving in the process of incineration more than 10 per cent. mineral matter in pulverized chicory or more than 8 per cent. in chicory in grain, the constituent parts of which, soluble in boiling water, will be less than 50 per cent. As regards coffee, no substitute whatever for this commodity can be sold under any denomination comprising the word 'coffee,' its derivatives mixed, or homonymous, or the names of origin of the natural coffee."

Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels, writes on February 14, 1899:

"The first international congress of doctors connected with life insurance companies will be held at Brussels from the 25th to the 30th of next September. All Europe and the United States will be represented at this congress, which proposes to establish universal formulæ for the examination of persons desiring to be insured. As a result of the congress, it is hoped that permanent offices will be created in every country composed of five medical members, who will see that the decisions of the congress are observed, and whose work may serve to lessen the difficulties of application."

Consul Ridgely, of Geneva, on February 13, 1899, says that the steady decrease in emigration from Switzerland to North and South America seems to be a source of satisfaction to the Swiss press. *The Tribune de Genève* says:

"It is satisfactory to note that the emigration from Switzerland to America is steadily diminishing. Already last year, there was a considerable falling-off in the number of emigrants, and it may be predicted that the figures will show a further decrease this year. There were during the month of January but 101 emigrants, as against 122 in January, 1898. In this fact may be seen an indication of an improvement in the economical status of Switzerland, particularly in so far as agriculture is concerned."

Consul Goding, of Newcastle, writes under date of January 27, 1899:

"On January 1 the selling-price of coal at Newcastle was raised from 7s. (\$1.70) to 8s. (\$1.94) per ton, and the miners' wages increased in proportion. It remains to be seen to what extent this will affect trade. At present the majority of the mines are working full time. The weighing question is still unsettled and the outlook is not too promising; but, as a meeting between the miners and the proprietors will be held shortly, many believe that matters will be so adjusted that the mines will continue to be worked. The fact that over 48,000 tons less of coal was exported to the United States in 1898 than during the previous year has attracted considerable attention. The Mexican trade has fallen off by 50 per cent. This is supposed to be due to the development of the coal-mines on the Pacific coast of America and the threatened labor troubles here."

Peanuts are grown in some provinces of China to the extent of about 1,000 tons. About 100 tons were shipped to Canton this year for the purpose of expressing the oil. Price ranges from \$2 to \$3 per cwt. Chestnuts are grown to the extent of about 500 tons, but not for export. Price ranges from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. Hazelnuts are grown at a great distance, and only a few hundredweight come to New Chwang for sale. Price ranges from \$4 to \$6 per cwt. Walnuts are grown to the extent of about 1,000 tons, of which about 500 tons are exported. Price ranges from \$3 to \$7 per cwt. The above are only used as an adjunct to food—not as a regular article of diet. Walnuts are sometimes eaten raw; sometimes used (like almonds) to flavor cakes; sometimes preserved in sugar. Hazelnuts are occasionally eaten raw; more frequently cooked as below described. Peanuts and chestnuts are always cooked. A quantity of sand, about the size of No. 2 shot, is heated in an iron pan over a wood fire. The nuts are stirred in the heated sand until sufficiently

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roasted. The sand, of course, may be used several times for this purpose.

Under date of February 3, 1899, Commercial Agent Stern, of Bamberg, writes that the exports of hops from Germany during the season of 1898 were 82,270 centners (9,049,700 pounds), against 113,942 centners (12,533,600 pounds) in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly to England, leaving Belgium Germany's best customer in this line. Exports to the United States decreased from 11,032 centners (1,213,520 pounds) in 1897 to 3,326 centners (365,860 pounds). The American article, says Mr. Stern, competes successfully with the German, especially in the English market, and it is only a question of time when exports to the United States will be reduced to a mere trifle. The full text of the report has been transmitted to the Department of Agriculture.

Consul Higgins, writing from Dundee under date of February 14, 1899, notes the use of a milking machine, known as the "Marchand" device, on a farm near the city. The machine has been in use for two years, and the owner indorses it as practical and successful. The cost, he thinks, is about equal to that of hand labor, and the device is most useful when reliable milkers are hard to obtain. Drawings and description of the machine are sent, which, with the full text of the report, have been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture.

Consul Hughes sends from Coburg, January 31, 1899, advice to Americans intending to reside in Germany for the purpose of studying, etc. The German way of living, he says, is not usually understood, and additional demands for food, fires, lights, or service are charged for extra at the boarding-houses, leading to trouble and sometimes to lawsuits. He would warn single ladies or families coming abroad to have a careful contract with boarding-house keepers, with all details specified. It should be remembered also that a written notice of intention to leave must be given in some places several weeks in advance.

OUR MAIL BAG.

An Aerial Suggestion.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

If a balloon could be constructed so as to rise and fall at will without running out of sand or gas, it would be placed in the counter currents and the problem of aerial navigation would be solved. Inventors have seen this. The French method is to use water vapor instead of gas. Then by varying the amount of heat applied, they can raise or lower the balloon and thus accomplish the end. Their theory is good, but as the higher stratum is generally very cold, it would insure great loss of heat, which would cause the plan to fail.

The plan I wish to advance is this: Have two balloons with the volume of one about four fifths the volume of the other. Have the smaller form a division inside the larger. Then the smaller has no aerial displacement, but is contained in the displacement of the larger. Both divisions are filled with gas and the balloon rises; when it is desired to descend, some of the gas from the outer division is compressed into the inner by means of a pump placed in the basket. This lessens the aerial displacement of the balloon and the result is accomplished. When it is desired to have the balloon rise, gas is let back into the large division by means of a valve placed at the top of the smaller.

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Have in the basket a quantity of sand, or, better, some gas-producing material to insure loss from leakage and the problem is solved. After careful study of this plan I see no reason why it would not prove a success.

ARTHUR DREW.

HOWELL, MICH.

Professor See's Claims Disputed.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue May 13 is an article from McClure's in which Prof. T. J. J. See announces "A New Theory of World Formation," and a new law, viz.: "The temperature of a gaseous star varies inversely as its radius." The writer speaks of it as Dr. See's law, and nowhere in the article is there any intimation that any one else had anything to do with it. The fact is, however, that it does not belong to Dr. See, but was discovered by Mr. J. Homer Lane, and published in *The American Journal of Science* for July, 1870. Professor Newcomb in his "Popular Astronomy" (page 508, note) says of his paper: "It contains the most profound discussion of the subject, the theoretical temperature of the sun, with which I am acquainted."

It would have been only just had Professor See, like Professor Newcomb, acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Lane. The statement that our universe had a beginning, and will surely have an end, if left to itself, has passed beyond the hypothetical stage, and may now be regarded as a fact.

C. B. WARRING.

PERSONALS.

MLLE. ROSA BONHEUR (Rosa stood for Rosalie) was not without a sense of humor, so it is told of her that when presiding over a school of design in Paris, the pupils being girls, the artist was disgusted with the class because, imitative of their teacher, the young women had cut their hair short. "Grand Dieu!" cried Rosa Bonheur, "how horrid you all look! This is not a class of boys. You silly creatures, let your hair alone and do your best so as to retain all the advantages of your sex."

Now a poem, like Banquo's ghost, rises up before Bellamy Storer, who has just been appointed minister from the United States to Spain, says *The Cumberland Presbyterian*. As Webster and Ingalls, and many another distinguished person, have not considered it beneath their dignity to do a little riming, Mr. Storer indulged in the pastime during our war with Spain. Here are a few lines from his effort:

"O'er the Atlantic
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking ship guns—
Telling the 'Latin race,' frantic and old,
Telling all Russia, gigantic and young,
Telling the feudal boy-kaiser romantic,
What the Spanish Armada by Howard was told:
What the winds to the salt seas forever have sung.
Telling the powers:
'The ocean is ours,
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

"O'er the Pacific
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking ship guns—
Singing the beard of the don at Manila
As Drake at Cadiz three centuries ago.
Drake's message from Dewey: 'We sank their flotilla
In spite of their forts! As you did, we've done!'
The ocean is ours,
The ocean is ours,
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

Naturally Spain is sensitive regarding references to singing the don's beard at Manila. If this poem should reach that country, our minister's usefulness there may be materially curtailed, if his life be not made a burden.

In the June *Century* Professor Wheeler's eighth

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paper on Alexander the Great describes "Alexander's Mightiest Battle," wherein at Gaugamela, with 47,000 men he overthrew Darius and his million. His pursuit of the Persian king, some months later, and his failure to capture him alive, were among the most striking incidents in the conqueror's history.

There was no time for delay. Men and horses were already fatigued by the forced marches, but there could be no halt. It was a race for a prize Alexander had set his heart upon gaining. On they went again over hill and valley, through the night and on until noon. Then they came to a village which the party had left only the day before, but with the intention of traveling by night. Still they were twenty-four hours ahead. Alexander's troop was almost exhausted. Did the villagers know of no shorter road? There was one, but through a desert country, with no water for horse or man. Quickly transferring five hundred selected infantrymen to as many horses taken from the cavalry, and directing the rest of the infantry to follow by the main road, he set off by the canter by the desert road. Men fell by the way, horses foundered, but all night long the mad chase was forced. Nearly fifty miles had been covered. Then in the gray morning light was discovered on ahead the straggling caravan. There was no preparation for defense. One glimpse of those dreaded horsemen, and then a wild scramble for life. The few who stayed to fight were cut down. Bessus and his aids had tried to induce the captive Shah to mount a horse and flee, but he stoutly refused. Then they drove their javelins into his body and scurried off.

On down the dismantled line of the caravan the Macedonian riders came, no more than three-score able to keep pace with the leader. "They rode over abundance of gold and silver that lay scattered about, and passed by chariots full of women which wandered here and there for want of drivers, and still they rode on, hoping to overtake the van of the flight and find Darius there" (Plutarch). But nowhere was Darius to be found until at last a rider, straggling away from the rest, found a wagon far away from the road, by a valley pool where the frightened, unguided mules had dragged it. In it lay the dying Shah. "Still he asked for a little cool water to drink, and when he had drunk he said to Polystratus, who had given it to him: 'Sir, this is the bitter extremity of my ill fortune, to receive a benefit which I can not repay; but Alexander will repay you. The gods recompense to Alexander the kindness he has done my mother and my wife and my children. I give him through you this clasp of the hand.' With these words he took the hand of Polystratus and died. When Alexander reached the spot he was pained and distressed, as one could see, and he took off his own mantle and laid it upon the body, and wrapped it around" (Plutarch).

AN American who visited the Stevensons at Samoa relates that the Samoans have a practise of begging. They boldly ask for whatever they may covet wherever it may be found. The novelist became tired of this practise, and therefore said one day to a Samoan friend who had acquired from him a necktie, handkerchief, and some other trinket, "Is there anything else you want?"

The Samoan made a hasty survey of the room.

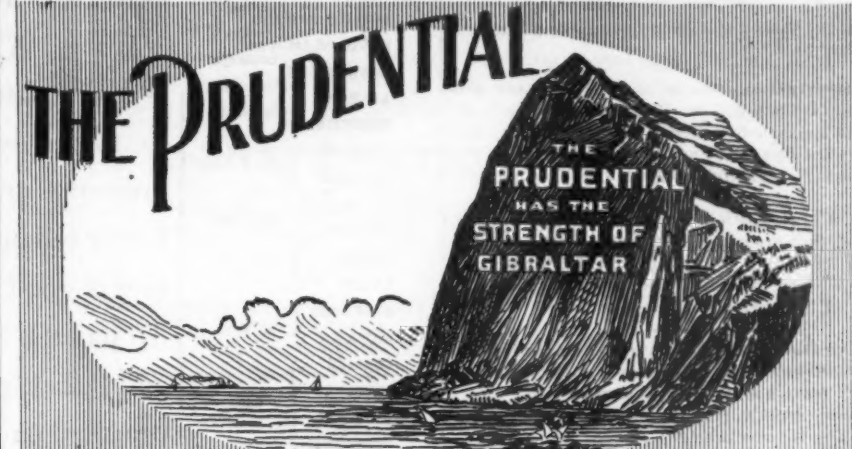
"There is the piano," suggested Mr. Stevenson ironically.

"Yes," replied the native, "I know, but," he added apologetically, "I don't know how to play it."

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Money and Ice.—"Money," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is like ice; the hotter the time, the sooner it is gone."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Wonders of Chemistry.—"Bluffer is getting rich, they tell me." "Yes, he's running a big toilet-article factory in connection with his garbage crematory."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Society—How to Get In.—SHE: "It requires money to get into society nowadays."

HE: "Yes; and it requires brains to keep out of it."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*.

The Difference.—"I've been riding on the elevated for five years, and I've never offered a lady my seat." "Then you've never had any manners." "That isn't it. I've never yet had any seat."


An Insult.—OLD LADY: "Well, my little boy, do you take after your father or your mother?"

LITTLE BOY (indignantly): "Me farder, of course! D'yer think I wears me mudder's cut-down togs?"

Cut Out his Bacon.—Little Sister is telling a fairy tale to her baby brother. She says impressively: "And the wicked giant seized the man and took a large knife and cut out his heart, his liver, and his bacon."

Cooks and Cooks.—WICKS: "'Pon my soul, I

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believe a bad cook supplies a doctor with half his patients."

HICKS: "Yes; and a good one supplies him with the other half."

A Description.—"How big was that sea serpent, and what did he look like?" "Oh," answered the seaside journalist, dreamily, "he was about a column long and had a fierce-looking display head."—*Washington Star*.

The Fatal Lack.—HE: "Don't you believe, darling, that my poetical aspirations are noble?" SHE: "Possibly. But your poetical inspirations are not up to the requirements of commonplace doggerel."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Not Quite.—LABOR AGITATOR: "Up and down that field you toil, poor slave, so your hard-hearted master may fatten and grow rich!"

SMALL FARMER (justly annoyed): "You're a liar! It's me own land!"—*Punch*.

His Position.—"I didn't say he was a Federal employee." "I understood you to say he was a departmental clerk." "He is. He has charge of the button counter in Wholeblock's department store."—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

Family Pride.—"I right proud er my boy," said an old colored citizen, yesterday. "He ain't never been l'arn in school, but ef anybody in dis country kin beat him votin' dey got ter git up fo' day en stay 'twell de polls close!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

No Fault of the Camera.—"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."

Slow Accessions.—MRS. LA SALLE: "You said Mrs. Wabash got her furniture on the instalment plan, didn't you?"

MRS. DEARBORN: "Yes; she's had four husbands, and got a little with each one."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

No Harm Done.—DIX: "I once knew a young man who smoked fifty cigarettes daily without any particular harm resulting therefrom."

HIX: "Is it possible?"

DIX: "Yes; and the only noticeable effect was the death of the smoker."—*Chicago News*.

THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM BY TARTARLITHINE.

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Mean Man.—MRS. LOVEYDOVEY: "O Mortimer, you haven't eaten half of my biscuits! I declare, we have to throw away so many scraps we ought to keep chickens!"

MR. LOVEYDOVEY: (thoughtlessly): "Chickens? You mean ostriches!"—*New York Sun*.

They Approved.—In an outburst of enthusiasm a negro divinity student in a North Carolina missionary college uttered this earnest prayer: "Give us all pure hearts; give us all clean hearts; give us all sweet hearts!" To which the congregation responded "Amen!"—*New York Tribune*.

Judicial Wisdom.—MR. MEEKE: "The paper says the judge reserved his decision. I don't see why it is judges invariably put off deciding a point until the next day."

MRS. MEEKE: "Huh! Judges have sense enough to want to consult their wives."—*New York Weekly*.

The Golden Eagle.—

Here's the Gold Eagle. Very rare. They say This bird is worth ten dollars any day. He has no wings, apparently, yet I, Or you, or any one can make him fly. He's very powerful—held in great esteem; And money talks, so let the eagle scream.

—Life.

A Predicament.—FUDDY: "That was an odd predicament that Ben Thayer and Addie Moore found themselves in."

DUDDY: "They are deaf-mutes, aren't they?"

FULLY: "Yes. They clasped each other's hands at the critical moment, you know, so that he couldn't ask her to marry him, and she was unable to reply if he had."—*Boston Transcript*.

As to Cyclopedias.—BASS: "No I don't want it. I have one encyclopedia already."

CANVASSER: "But this is considered prime authority."

BASS: "That's just the trouble. It would contradict my encyclopedia, with which I am now content, so that I should care for it no longer. No, thanks. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to buy another book of reference."—*Boston Transcript*.

Civilization.—A little boy, who in the course of some conversation of his elders heard a good deal of talk about the progress of civilization, ap-

For Seasickness

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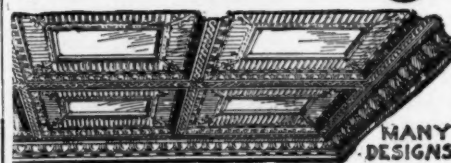
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proached his grandfather, who was taking no part in the talk:

"Grandpa," said the child, "what is the difference between civilization and barbarism?" "Barbarism, my boy," answered the old man, "is killing your enemy with a hatchet at a distance of a step, and civilization is killing him with a bomb-shell twelve miles away!"—*Youth's Companion*.

Credit.—It is said that a contribution box in use in a church in Las Callas, N. M., has the spaces along the outside, inside, and bottom rented for advertising purposes. One of the advertisements reads:

"He that giveth to the poor
lendeth to the Lord."

Ashquith gives 60 days' credit on carpets, stoves, woodenware and furniture.

Another is as follows:

"The Lord loveth a
cheerful giver."

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Highest Prices for Butter.

"A Bird."—A parrot, in a remote country district, escaped from its cage and settled on the roof of a laborer's cottage. When it had been there a little time the laborer caught sight of it. He had never seen such a thing before, and after gazing in admiration at the bird, with its curious beak and beautiful plumage, he fetched a ladder and climbed up it with the view of securing so great a prize. When his head reached the level of the roof the parrot flapped a wing at him and said: "What d'ye want?" Very much taken aback, the laborer politely touched his cap and replied: "I beg your pardon, sir; I thought you were a bird!"—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

Current Events.

Monday, June 26.

—A report from General Otis, on conditions in the Philippines, is received at the War Department.

—Martial law at Pana, Ill., is revoked, and the troops withdrawn.

—British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain announces that England "will take a firm stand in redressing grievances of the Uitlanders."

—The German delegates at the Peace Conference announce that they will accept no proposals to reduce armament.

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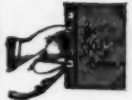
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H. H. Ballard, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

—The *Shamrock*, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, which is to compete for the America's cup, is launched.

Tuesday, June 27.

—The reciprocity treaty with the British colony of Bermuda is concluded at Washington.

—Prof. George Harris, of Andover, is elected president of Amherst College.

—The promulgation of the Spanish budget causes rioting throughout the kingdom.

Wednesday, June 28.

—The new cup defender, *Columbia*, beats last year's champion *Defender* in the trial races at Newport.

—Harvard University confers honorary degrees upon Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, General Leonard Wood, Rear-Admiral Sampson, and President Hadley, of Yale.

—Yellow fever is spreading in Santiago.

—The widow of a victim of the *Bourgoigne* disaster has recovered \$20,000 damages from the French line for the loss of her husband.

Thursday, June 29.

—Governor Roosevelt declares that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1900; he advocates the renomination of President McKinley.

—Harvard boat crews defeat those of Yale in three races at New London.

—The passage of obnoxious franchise arguments by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies causes serious riots in Brussels.

—It is rumored that Dreyfus has committed suicide.

Friday, June 30.

—It is announced that the President has given assurances to General Otis "that he can have all the troops he considers necessary for operations in the Philippines."

—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, dies in Washington.

—Charles M. Murphy, a New York man, rides a mile in 57 8-10 seconds on a bicycle, paced by a Long Island railroad engine.

—The lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad for 999 years to the New York Central is completed.

—The treaty ceding the Spanish Pacific islands to Germany is signed at Madrid.

—It is rumored in Paris that Captain Dreyfus has been landed and taken secretly to Rennes.

Saturday, July 1.

—The reciprocity treaty with Jamaica is concluded.

—The Filipinos make a night attack on the American lines at San Fernando.

—Senator Hanna makes a speech in London on American politics, predicting the reelection of McKinley and Hobart.

—Mme. Dreyfus sees her husband.

Sunday, July 2.

—Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright dies at Washington.

—Governor Pingree, of Michigan, makes public a letter to Secretary Alger, in which he denies the recent interview so widely commented upon.

—Rioting continues in Spanish cities.

—German delegates at the Peace Conference assent to the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration.

—It is reported from Havana that Major-General Brook is to assume command of the Philippines and that Robert P. Porter is to become governor-general of Cuba.

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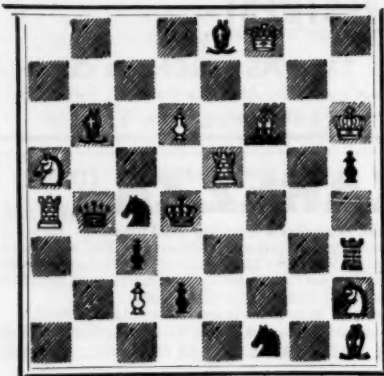
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Problem 394.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize Sydney Morning Herald Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

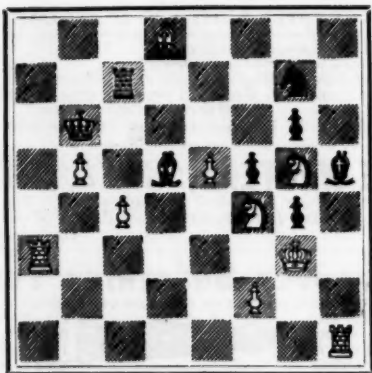
White mates in two moves.

Problem 395.

By A. NAPOLEON.

From "Caissana Brasileira," a Collection of Problems of Brazilian Composers.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 388.

Key-move, Q—Q R 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. L. A. LeMieux, Seymour, Wis.; G. E. Carpenter, Plano, Tex.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; I. Chapin, Philadelphia; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala.; H. A. Norwood, Hoboken, N. J.; S. C. R., Beaverdam, Va.

Comments: "Must be studied to be appreciated"—M. W. H.; "Its purity and beauty far exceed its difficulty"—I. W. B.; "A very pretty, clean problem"—F. H. J.; "Smooth and well-balanced"—R.

M. C.; "First-class"—C. R. O.; "Pretty, but easy"—C. F. P.; "Possesses some fine surprises"—C. D. S.; "First-class in all respects"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful, tho easy"—M. M.; "Sly and slippery key"—L. A. L. M.; "Easy but very neat"—J. C.; "Well deserves first prize"—H. W. P.

No. 389.

Kt—Q 6	Kt—Q 7	B—Kt 7, mate
1. K x R	2. K—B 6 (must)	3. R—K 6, mate
.....	R—K 4	
1. K x Kt	2. K—Kt 3 (must)	3. R—K 4, mate
.....	Kt(B 6)—K 8	
1. K—K 3	2. K—K 2 or 4	3. R—K 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., R. M. C., C. R. O., C. F. P., C. D. S., F. S. F., M. M., L. A. L. M., G. E. C., W. S. W., G. P., J. T. G.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.

Comments: "One of Pulitzer's very best"—M. W. H.; "Punctuated with all the pith and pungency, push and pull of Pulitzer"—I. W. B.; "Difficult and neat"—F. H. J.; "This has most, if not all, the elements of a first-class problem"—R. M. C.; "Quite ingenious"—C. R. O.; "A beauty"—C. F. P.; "Interesting"—C. D. S.; "Can stand the severest criticism"—F. S. F.; "Fine, but key a little obvious"—M. M.; "If Black Ps had anything to do, this would be perfect. It is interesting to a high degree"—L. A. L. M.; "An honor to the composer"—G. E. C.; "The P on R 3 gives away the key"—G. P.

C. D. S., J. H. M., and Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Tex., were successful with 387.

The London Tournament.

LASKER STILL IN FIRST PLACE—PILLSBURY SECOND.

The score, at the time of going to press, stands:

Bird	Won.	Lost.	Mason	Won.	Lost.
Blackburne	5½	13½	Pillsbury	9	12
Cohn	13	10	Schlechter	15½	6½
Janowski	9½	11½	Stewart	13	8
Lasker	15	7	Steinitz	10½	11½
Lee	18	4	Tinsley	10½	11½
Maroczy	8½	14½	Tschigorin	14	17
	14	8		12	10

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWELFTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

PROF. A. S. O. E. WIGGERS.	PROF. A. S. O. E. WIGGERS.
White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	23 B—K 6 ch K—Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	24 B x P P x P
3 P—B 3	25 B x P Kt—Q 5
4 B—Kt 5	26 P—Kt 5 Kt—Kt 6
5 P x P	27 B—B 2 R x R
6 Q—K 2	28 R x R Kt—Q 7
7 B—B 4	29 P—Q R 4 P—K R 4
8 P—Q 3	30 P—K R 4 R—K B sq
9 Castles	31 R—K sq P—R 3
10 P—Q Kt 4	32 P x P P x P
11 Q Kt—Q 2	33 R—K 2 P—B 4
12 Q—K 3	34 P—Kt 3 P—B 5
13 Q—Kt 5	35 B—Kt 6 R—R sq
14 Q x Q	36 R—K 8 ch R x R
15 P—K R 3	37 B x R B—Q 5
16 Kt x B	38 B x P P—B 6
17 Kt—Q 2	39 B—Kt 6 Kt—B 6
18 R—Kt sq	40 K—Kt 2 Kt—K 8 ch
19 P—R 3 (?)	41 K—Kt sq P—B 7
20 K—R sq	42 B x P Kt x B
21 Q R x Kt	43 Resigns.
22 Q R—Q sq	

This game is full of blunders. White's 19th move is something wonderful in a correspondence game. He loses a piece and the game.

Pillsbury and the Press.

Comments and reports of various natures have been circulated anent Pillsbury's reply to Janowski's challenge to play him a match when lately in America. Mr. Pillsbury's reply was reported as being couched in very rough terms, and to the effect that he would not play unless the public was excluded, and the games paid for by the papers using them. Time has brought forth a much more likely construction to be put upon Pillsbury's reply to Janowski, and which, in justice to Pillsbury, should be made known. The San Francisco Chronicle explains that Mr. Pillsbury's attitude has been misunderstood. He would be glad that any one really interested in Chess should be able to be present and watch the play. His wish

is to exclude certain New York "Chess-sharps," who take note of the course of the play, and then rush off to make bargains with the newspapers. If newspapers are to pay money for Chess-games, he thinks it ought to go into the pockets of the players who manipulate the pieces, and not to the "sharps," who "sneak" the scores.—Leeds Mercury.

From the London Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI.	SCHLECHTER.	JANOWSKI.	SCHLECHTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	2 P—K 4	19 P—R 3 (c)	Kt—Kt 3
2 K—Kt B 3	Q—Kt B 3	20 P—Kt 5	B—Q sq
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	21 Kt—R 2	P—B 3
4 R—R 4	Kt—B 3	22 P x P	B x P
5 Castles	B—K 2 (a)	23 Q—R 5	R—B sq
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 4	24 Kt—Kt 4	Q—Q sq
7 B—Kt 3	P—Q 3	25 K—R sq(d)	Kt—B 5
8 P—Q 3	Kt—Q R 4	26 B x Kt	P x B
9 Kt—K 2	Castles	27 R—K Kt sq	R—R 2
10 Kt—Kt 3	P—B 3	28 P—B 3	K—R sq
11 P—B 3	Kt x B	29 Kt x B	Q x Kt
12 P x Kt	R—K sq	30 R—Kt 4	K—Kt sq
13 P—Q 4	Q—B 2	31 R—Kt 5	R—K 2 (e)
14 R—K sq	P—K 2	32 R—Kt 5	Q x P
15 P—Q 5	Kt—Q 2 (b)	33 QR—K Kt sq	K—R B 2 (f)
16 Kt—B 5	Kt—B sq	34 Q x P ch(g)	K x Q
17 P—K Kt 4	B—B 3	35 R—R 5 ch	K—Kt sq
18 P—B 4	P—Kt 5	36 Kt—Kt 6	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The usual move is Kt x P. The text-play may be an improvement, but it didn't result in anything to recommend it.

(b) This seems like a risky move, as it allows the White Kt to occupy a very dangerous position. On the other hand, Schlechter's maneuver is very ingenious.

(c) Janowski prosecutes a splendid attack. Here is a fine lesson for students.

(d) Notice this quiet move. Its purpose is to make room for R on Kt sq, and thus increase the pressure.

(e) So that he can play R—K 4, and materially interfere with White's plan.

(f) This is what Janowski was waiting for. Black should have played his Q right back to B 3.

(g) Very fine indeed.

A Brilliant.

The following game took the prize as the best and most brilliant in the recent match, East vs. West of Scotland.

Center Counter Gambit.

CAMPBELL.	FINLAYSON.	CAMPBELL.	FINLAYSON.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4	12 Q—K 2	Kt x B
2 P x P	Q x P	13 Q R—Q sq	Castles
3 P—Q 4	Kt—Q B 3	14 R x Kt	Q—K sq
4 Kt—Q B 3	Q x Q P	15 B x K R P	P x B 3
5 B—Q 3	P—K 3	16 Q—R 5	P—K 4
6 Kt—B 3	Q—Q sq	17 Q x R P	P—K B 3
7 B—K 3	Kt—B 3	18 R—Kt 3 ch	K—B 2
8 Castles	B—K 2	19 R—Q sq	B—K B 4
9 K Kt—Kt 5	P—K R 3	20 R—Kt 7 ch	K—K 3
10 K Kt—K 4	Kt x Kt	21 Kt—Kt 5 mate.	
11 Kt x Kt	Kt—K 4		

End-Game Studies.

To play an end-game well is, generally speaking, to play good Chess. Very many persons are familiar with the Openings, get along fairly well in the middle stage, but when it comes to an end-game they show their weakness. We recently heard a player say: "I might as well resign; for, altho the game looks like a Draw, yet I can't play an end game." On the other hand, we saw a game in which Black won. An expert present requested that the pieces be replaced, and he demonstrated to a certainty that Black had only a Draw. The British Chess Magazine is publishing a series of "End-Game Studies," from which we select the following:

White (7 pieces): K on L R 8; Rs on K B sq and K R 2; Ps on K B 5, K R 7, Q B 2, Q R 4.

Black (5 pieces): K on K 2; B on Q 7; R on Q B 6; Ps on Q Kt 5, Q R 2.

Black to play. What result?

Errata.

In the Hall vs. Amateur game (LITERARY DIGEST, June 24), Black's 17th move should be P—B 4, and 20th move, R—B 3.

Gunsberg calls attention to the fact that players who have achieved great distinction in tournaments have invariably played at an average of twenty moves an hour.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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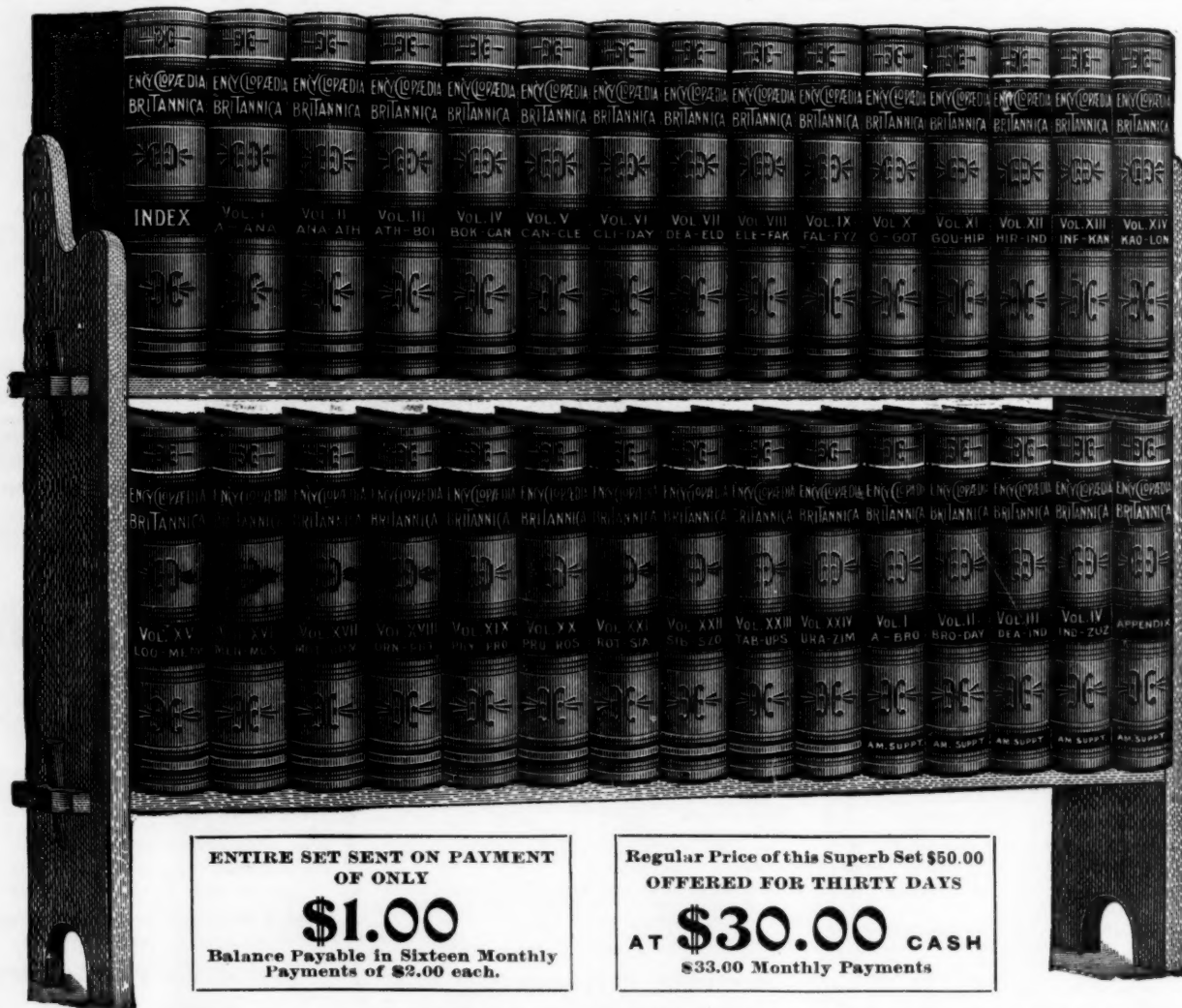
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